

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1900. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2298

## THE SCHEME TO ANNEX

It is Worked by A. S. Humphreys and T. Fitch.

"Annex Hawaii to California." With this battle cry there is being organized here a campaign, which, for features, spectacular and absurd, will excite anything yet attempted by its leaders.

The plan, the sketched for which was the publication of an interview with President David Starr Jordan of Stanford, telling the advantages of citizenship in the Golden State, is to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the State of California, as counties, not, as it is understood, for the good of the islands or their people, but for the political advantage of the men in the scheme.

The men behind the guns in this war are Judge Abraham S. Humphreys, who is now on the way to Washington, for a much needed rest, and Thomas Fitch, who is now here endeavoring to have himself considered seriously by the responsible people of the community. "Volcano" Marshall, very much alive after the opossum-like somnolence of his eruptions, though the lava seems to have cooled largely, sundry henchmen of the first named, a calf and a goat.

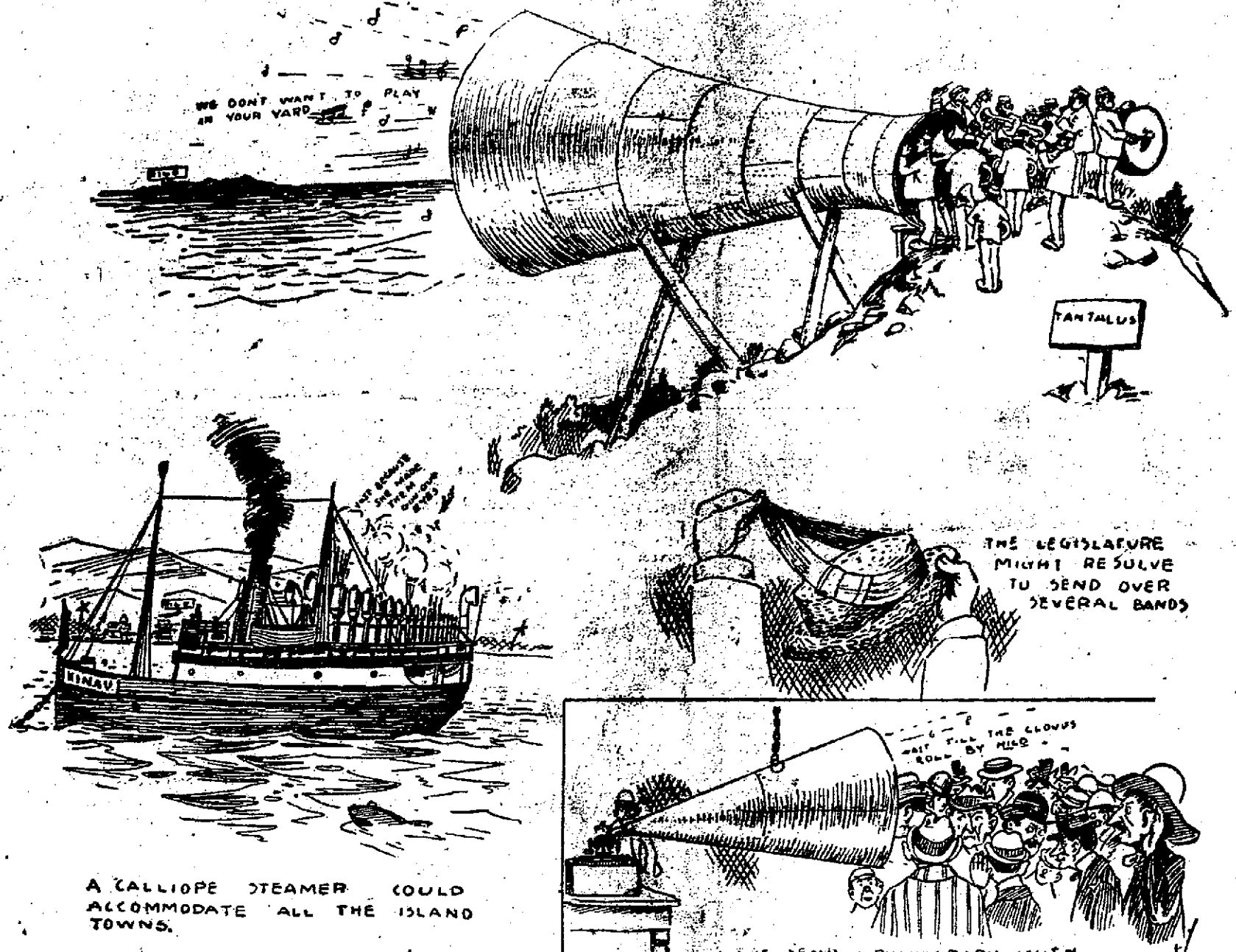
The plan of the campaign, so far as it can be learned by observation and from men who have been made cognizant of its principal features, embraces two leading movements. The first is the fanning of all opponents by securing the publication in the leading papers of the United States of a series of articles setting forth that this plan has the endorsement of all the responsible men who have been alarmed by the actions of the present Legislature, and who look to this outcome to save the property interests. The second is the securing of opinions favorable to their cause, or statements which may be made to read so as to be construed in that way, from all visitors who may come to the islands, before the next meeting of Congress, to the end that there may be reference as to the wishes of the people, and that testimony may be thus collected for submission to the legislative branch at the next session.

The first move made was the preparation of a long list of arguments in favor of the annexation of the islands to California, which was for the use of the chief conspirator, who is now on the mainland, and who will be, according to the present plan, interviewed in each city he may visit. The press bureau of the same meanwhile has been busy engaged in the preparing of a series of letters of correspondence, which it is said, will be sent to the leading newspapers of the United States, with suitable illustrations, all emphasizing the evil days upon which the Territory has fallen and the necessity for Congress to redeem the islands by passing an enabling act, which will permit California to take in the baby Territory which is at its doorstep. At the head of the bureau of publicity and extinction of Hawaiian identity has been placed Arthur S. Johnston, brother-in-law of Humphreys, and formerly on the editorial staff of the organ of the leader of the forces. As there have appeared recently a number of republications of matter written to misrepresent Hawaii from Washington, and which correspond to the general style of the correspondence of the organ from the capital, which appears with the initials "E. S. L." as signature, it is believed that that correspondent has been added to the bureau.

The plan for the making of converts and their being used as stalking horses, began with the descent upon President Jordan, and it is said was successfully tried upon Congressman Shafter of Colorado, who passed through the city recently on his way to Manila. There are in the ranks of the aforementioned henchmen several Native Sons of the Golden West, and these have been taught a chorus which sets forth the newer glories which will come to the State of their nativity through the addition of these islands. Judge Humphreys and Thomas Fitch are always referred to by the members of the choir, which just barely escapes being invisible, as the Political Moses and Aaron who are to lead the Hawaiian children into the Promised Land.

Locally, the Home Rulers are being told that they are still in bondage, and that they may only have a ration of straw for their bricks when turned into Californians; that they must renounce something, and that something their political entity, in the search for some revenge which the leaders of the new move insist is coming to them. With a subsidized press in addition to the organ of the army, the Pelican, it has been named by some of the unfettered, the annexation plan is to be whopped up all along the line. The evils of the present regime are to be catalogued daily, and the native Hawaiians are to be told that their only hope of salvation lies through annexation to California. In addition to this, the thought factory here is to supply the advance agent of extinction with new dreams after each fit, and it is hoped that several interviews in every town along the line of railroad to be taken across the country, the United States

## SUGGESTIONS FOR MUSICAL HILO.



A CALLIOPE STEAMER COULD ACCOMMODATE ALL THE ISLAND TOWNS.

THE LEGISLATURE MIGHT RESOLVE TO SEND OVER SEVERAL BANDS

WHY NOT SEND A PHONOGRAPH WITH RECORDS OF OUR LATEST BAND MUSIC

will be well billed for the farce which will come later.

A prominent Home Rule legislator said last evening when approached on the matter:

"I do not wish to have my name used in connection with this thing, but I am confident that Humphreys and his force, from Tom Fitch to 'Volcano' Marshall, are working at this plan, not with the idea of helping the Islands of Hawaii, mind you, but to foster the political interests of Humphreys and his coterie. I was surprised yesterday when I heard that Keliokoa had introduced his resolution, and I was still more surprised when I heard that Emmet had taken the stand on the question that he did. The statements made by Makekua also made me think. Judging from the remarks made by these three men, two of whom have been on different sides of nearly every question before the Legislature except this, it would seem that there has been something going among the Home Rulers, and that they have not, as was expected, been pulled about by the nose."

"The annexation people have, I am told, a press bureau, that they are using to advance their views. Arthur Johnston is at the head of it."

"What do I think will be the outcome of this matter? Well, it is hard to say. This thing of being a political prophet is a risky business. Of this I am sure, however: It will not have the effect that Humphreys and Fitch are calculating upon producing. We have our differences of opinion here, some of them are pretty bitter, but when it comes to outsiders stepping in and destroying our chances of Statehood, filling our island with more mainland carpet-baggers, and bringing, as Beekley said yesterday, the riffraff of California to our shores, I am sure that our opposing views are not so great but what we can stand shoulder to shoulder and bridge our differences for the time being. When the existence of Hawaii is at stake, I am sure it will not take us long to reconcile our differing political opinions."

"I am told that Tom Fitch is working quite actively in this campaign. This is a most amusing spectacle to me. A man who has not been in the Territory long enough to vote, coming to the fore in this way and telling us what we ought to do, when I doubt whether he knows the names of all islands in the group in which he is living. How true the statement is, I do not know, but I am told, and have reason to believe, that when the next mail arrives from the coast it will contain papers from San Francisco that will have been induced, through the advance agent of this scheme, to take up and air this plan. I am anxious to see how correct I am in this. I feel all the more certain as I know a San Francisco reporter who might be influenced by the same ship with Humphreys. The matter of Dr. Jordan, is, I am positive, but another instance of the methods of these schemers. The doctor has been induced to say things that would contribute to the stock in trade of this outfit. It may be pretty strong language, but I honestly believe the gentleman from Stanford is unwittingly being used as a cat paw. Time will tell whether or not I am correct in this surmise."

"Whatever our troubles are let us

keep them at home. We have our own destiny to solve. California can no more do it for us than we could solve the troubles that beset her. I for one, am for Hawaii first, last and all the time."

## CHINA CONCEDES EVERYTHING

HONGKONG, June 14.—An imperial edict grants all the powers demanded. The signature to the treaty will be completed at the end of June. Chinese literary and military examinations will be suspended for five years in all provinces where there has been anti-foreign riots since 1900.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons Lord Cranborne stated that the allies had agreed upon the necessity of maintaining 6,000 troops in North China.

HONGKONG, June 14.—The permanent garrison remaining in Tien-tsin consists of the Hongkong Regiment and the Thirty-first Madras Infantry, with pom-poms. At Shanhaikwan the garrison consists of the Fourth Gurkha Infantry.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

Balance on Hand Will Be Handed to Territorial Treasurer.

All but \$3,338.50 of the deposits made in the Postal Savings Bank during the days of the Republic has been paid back to the depositors, and on July 1 this amount will be turned over to the Territorial Treasurer. An urgent call is made by the officials who have been handling the deposits for depositors to present their certificates and take away this balance in order that the books of the defunct bank can be closed forever.

Already \$754,781.71 has been paid back to depositors since Hawaii became a Territory, \$200,000 of which represents the amount paid back to the order of the Immigration Board for the return of Chinese laborers to their native land. This money was deposited by a law of the Republic compelling contract laborers to return to their homes.

## Colonial Mail Service.

AUCKLAND, June 1.—At Otahuhu, last night Mr. W. F. Massey, M.H.E. for Franklin, addressed a meeting of his electors with reference to the mail service between the United States and New Zealand. He said:

"Touching on the question of the 'Pac-Man' mail service and the fact that the Moana had to be withdrawn from the line owing to the operation of the American shipping laws, the Commonwealth Government and the New Zealand Government should join in requesting the United States Government to so amend their laws that British ships could trade between American ports just as the American steamers traded between colonial ports. Mr. Massey pointed out that Canada, being in a position to retaliate upon American shipping on the Canadian lakes, had been granted a similar concession."

## Congo Free State.

BRUSSELS, June 11.—King Leopold, considering that Belgium is unjustly to govern the Congo Free State, objects to M. Baermeier's proposal for its immediate annexation.

## AUCKLAND HAS A GREAT FIRE

AUCKLAND, May 31.—A most disastrous fire occurred at an early hour this morning, when the Grand Hotel (of which Mr. Johnston is the proprietor), one of the finest and most up-to-date establishments in Auckland, a splendid modern brick building, was almost completely destroyed, only the bare charred walls remaining. The conflagration was unfortunately attended by loss of life and several lamentable incidents, several of the inmates being injured in escaping from the burning building.

The Grand Hotel was the property of Mr. Moss Davis, who values the building at about \$40,000. There were about thirty rooms in the old building, and the recent addition cost about \$15,000. The property is insured partly in the Imperial and partly in the National, for either \$7,000 or \$20,000, so that Mr. Davis will be a considerable loser. As indicated, large additions have just been made to the hotel, and it has just been newly furnished for the reception of the Duke of York's suite. The furniture and stock were the property of Mr. Johnston, and were insured in the Norwich Union Office. The estimated damage to the building, furniture and stock is \$60,000.

The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Johnston, was in terrible agony of mind, believing that at least three of his children were in the burning building, but as to whether this was so or not was considered doubtful for some time. Inquiries were made on all hands to discover the truth, they having escaped almost unnoticed, that they had escaped unnoticed, and had been taken to the home of some friend or neighbor. Gradually, however, every shred of hope had to be abandoned, and it was not longer possible to avoid the sad truth that three of Mr. Johnston's little children had been burned to death. It will be remembered that some time ago the Grand Hotel was secured by a portion of the suite of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. The rooms were to have been specially furnished, but fortunately nothing so far had actually been done as regards the preparation of the apartments. This work was to have been put in hand at an early date.

## Passport Fraud Exposed

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Uta Maekawa, a Japanese girl who arrived here on May 30th on the steamer City of Peking and was refused landing on account of irregularities in her passport, was preferred deported yesterday by Commissioner-General Powderly. When the woman arrived here a Japanese called on Commissioner North and represented himself as a contractor at Forest Grove and her husband. It was learned that he misrepresented his occupation, and furthermore that the woman's passport had done service in two previous cases. An appeal was taken from North's decision to refuse her landing, but it was sustained by the Washington authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has informed Customs Collector Stratton that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been bonded as a common carrier for the transportation of unappraised merchandise in bond between San Francisco and Honolulu.

## A NEW YORK BARGE CANAL

NEW YORK, June 22.—Buffalo is co-operating with New York, and all backers of canal improvements, to secure a 10,000-ton barge waterway, according to George H. Raymond, secretary of the canal enlargement committee of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, who was in New York city a day or two ago, and conferred with local leaders of the canal campaign.

As to the fact that Buffalo endorsed the \$24,000,000 proposition and endeavored to secure its passage by the Legislature, Raymond said that that action was taken only as a matter of expediency, and that Buffalo did not abandon the fight for a larger improvement until it became evident the 1,000-ton barge scheme could not possibly be put through during the last session. Mr. Raymond said that the work now being done by Buffalo was on the line of a campaign of education in favor of a barge waterway.

Speaking of the proposition for a ship canal, which is being considered by the canal association of greater New York, Mr. Raymond expressed the opinion that such a waterway would be absolutely impracticable. Even should such a waterway be constructed, he said, it would be almost impossible to navigate large ships on it, for with a heavy wind they could not see their course. They would necessarily move at a reduced speed, which would add to the cost of transportation. Such a canal, he thought, would not be used by ships, but rather by barges, say of 1,000 tons capacity, since the latter could be handled more easily and operated much more economically. The proposed 1,000-ton barge canal would meet all requirements.

## Survey of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Safe steamer lanes across the Pacific ocean have been established, under the plan proposed by the Navy Department a year ago. These lanes are thirty miles wide and insure safe navigation, for no obstructions have been discovered.

Reports received by Captain C. C. Todd, hydrographer of the navy, from sixty commanders of war ships, Government transports and merchant steamers show that not a single menace to navigation exists within the limits of the tracks platted by the department. The lanes across the Pacific connect San Francisco with Honolulu, Guam and Manila; San Francisco with Nagasaki and Honolulu and Guam with Nagasaki.

## Life in Arizona.

TUCSON, A. T., June 24.—Tom Burns was shot and killed by a cowboy named Wallace at Mammoth. Burns and Wallace had been riding together on the range and had trouble. Burns, who is known over the Southwest as a gun fighter, was slow in pulling his six-shooter and was shot off his horse. He was employed as guard for the Wells-Fargo for many years, and was a member of the posse that captured Sontag and Evans, who held up a Southern Pacific train at Fresno, Cal., seven years ago.

## OLY BILL'S LITTLE JOB

Tries to Rescue the Annexation Ring.

The Senate yesterday morning, at the suggestion of "Oily Bill" White, tabled the resolution protesting against the annexation of the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California. There was considerable time spent in discussing the matter, and it was only after several members had been granted the privilege of the floor that the question was disposed of as stated.

In the afternoon the Senate bill was taken in hand once more, with the usual changing and redefining, while the usual amount of talking and noisy sparring were indulged in.

Now that the dog days of summer are here, the Senate has thrown dignity to the winds, and has gone to its comfort. Coats are no longer kept upon the backs, and the display of brightly-colored suspenders outshines the vivid oratory of the Senators. "Oily Bill" wears a pair of parrot-green suspenders, Kanuha's are of a delicate cream hue. Striped shirts are the rule, smoking is no longer prohibited, and the steel blue fumes of fragrant manillas, "two-for's" and the "Hawaiian Senate" for de Mazurmas fill the Senate chamber with fragrance, and almost conceal the rotund form of the president. In many respects the Senate resembles the traditional Wouter Van Twiller Parliament in old Dutch New York.

## MORNING SESSION.

The Senate yesterday morning and its jaws worked its brains and its concurrent resolution No. 4, which resists the alleged attempt to annex the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California. "Oily Bill" White threw himself into the fray with a vengeance, and did what he could to kill the resolution. It was not successful in his attempt; for the Humphreys measure was placed on the table, and will in a few days come up for consideration once more.

As soon as the bill had been read Senator J. Brown moved that the concurrent resolution pass. He was followed by Mr. Carter, who suggested that copies of the resolution be sent to the heads of the Legislature.

He was opposed by Senator Johnston, who said that this work would be but so much additional expense. White made a vigorous assault on the resolution. He declared that there was no attempt being made to annex the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California, and that to take notice of the so-called movement, he called it would result in actual harm to the people and to the political condition of things in Hawaii.

It was at this point that Mr. Brown withdrew his motion, and the resolution was tabled.

The salary bill from the House came up from the House and was compared item for item with that of the Senate. The Senators professed to be very much shocked at the extravagance of the Lower House, and congratulated themselves upon what they called their frugality.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Senate assembled in the afternoon, Senator Carter introduced the following resolution:

To the President of the Senate: The members of the public expenditures committee, to whom was referred certain items under Superintendent of Public Works, begs to report as follows:

Unpaid bills 1897 to date, amounting to \$10,021.50, are due and unpaid, and I believe the Senate should see that these worthy people get their money, therefore recommend that these items be inserted in the bill.

Unpaid bills from same department bureau of health, amounting to \$1,509.40, are due and unpaid, and these items should be settled, therefore, I recommend that they be inserted in the bill.

Treasury Department, unpaid bills amounting to \$454.45, also to be inserted.

Other items of loan bill should be paid whenever a loan is provided.

Items, "Expenses, Bubonic Plague," have already been inserted in the bill. Carter inserted the following bill:

Unpaid bills 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901—

Department Public Works..... \$14,021.50

Treasury Department..... 454.45

Health Department..... 1,509.40

\$15,985.35

Following him came Senator J. Brown, who introduced the following: "Resolved, that the secretary of the Senate be, and is hereby instructed to have the daily journal during the present extra session printed in both the Hawaiian and the English languages (separately), and to provide one hundred copies of each for the use and disposition of the Senators, and that, when complete, be furnished to each Senator, one copy of each said journal, with the name of each Senator printed thereon, and five copies of the English edition to the Secretary of the Territory for forwarding to the proper officials at Washington, D. C., in accordance to the provisions in the organic act."

The band appropriation passed without any criticism. The items that appear below were then added to the appropriations bill: Salary of Second Assistant

(Continued on Page 12)



# THE HOUSE EXCITED Humphreys' Latest Plot Roundly Scored.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

Yesterday was a day of extremes in the House. The forenoon was spent in tearing off yards of eloquence, and the afternoon was spent in hearing committee reports. The Daniel Webster of the Lower House had their springs of oratory stirred by the resolution which was introduced, declaring positively that the aforesaid members were unalterably opposed to the benevolent assimilation of the Hawaiian Islands by the State of California. For two hours the members indulged in stately periods, lofty sentiments, ornate figures and solid facts. The whole thing might have been settled in fifteen minutes had the members seen fit to do so, but it was too good an occasion to let off steam. Consequently steam was let off. The speakers, with but one or two exceptions, seemed to feel that such a step would be nothing short of political murder, so far as Hawaii was concerned. Makakau made the best speech, probably, that was made on the subject, in that he exposed Humphreys' connection with the plot.

In the afternoon the House met as a committee of the whole, after the revised report of the Maui committee had been presented. While the House was deliberating on this part of the day's work, a strong plea was made by Hoogs, asking that the amount expended on the Nahuiku landing be paid the incorporation by the government, at whose suggestion the landing had been taken in hand and finished. A similar report, from an individual named McKay, asking that the Government pay him the sum of \$361, was the incentive to a long discussion. Upon the conclusion of these, the report was adopted unanimously. Then the House went into a committee of the whole, and finished the second reading of the bill.

At the hour of 4:30 an adjournment was taken until today at 2 o'clock.

## MORNING SESSION.

Makakau informed the House that there were twenty days more of the present session, and that it was time the appropriation bill was being put in shape for presentation to the Governor. The bill should be gone over by a committee, and the items looked over carefully, and such revisions made as are necessary.

The appropriation bill should be left with the Senate, said Beckley. The Maui report was yet to be considered. If the appropriation bill were recalled, the entire time would be spent in quibbling over unimportant details.

The chair then asked the Maui committee how far they had progressed with their work. They replied that they would be ready sometime during the afternoon.

House Bill 1, which provides for funds with which to defray the expenses of the present Legislature, was given its third reading. Emmeluth asked if the amount to be voted covered the sum which would have to be paid for printing the journal. Makakau replied in the affirmative.

Beckley suggested that a committee wait upon the Senate, to find out how the expense bill of that body might be. There was danger that the Senate might take everything from the public treasury, and leave nothing for the lower house.

Wilcox wanted to know why the House wanted the journal printed. Hoogs said that he might be thick-headed, but he did not see the use of spending \$10,000 on a journal. Nobody would ever read it. The money might just as well be thrown into the ocean. A vote was taken on House Bill 1. It was passed by a vote of 18 to 10. By ayes and noes the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Ahulili, Akana, Aylett, Emmeluth, Hihio, Kaauwai, Kaimakalo, Kaniho, Kawaihoo, Kekili, Kossman, Mahoe, Makakau, Makakau, Mossman, Paele, Prendergast, Dickey, Gillilan, Haehoe, Hoogs, Kekaula, Kekikoa, Nallima, Robertson, Wilcox.

After this, Kekikoa introduced the following concurrent resolution.

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 4.**

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, and concurred in by the Senate, that it is the opinion of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii that the annexation of the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California is contrary to the rights of the citizens and residents of Hawaii.

And be it further resolved that one copy of this concurrent resolution may be transmitted to the President of the United States, one copy to the president of the Senate, one copy to the speaker of the House of Representatives and one copy to the delegate of the Territory of Hawaii.

Beckley took the floor immediately upon the conclusion of the reading of the resolution by Clerk Meheula. He exhibited quite a lot of oratorical power. "Mr. Speaker, we have a sovereign country, yet our rights were taken against our will and made part of another government. There is an understanding movement on the Mainland to make us part of the State of California. The press is agitating the matter. The papers that are working up this scheme here represent an insignificant part of the people of Hawaii. But nevertheless, we must nip this thing in the bud. I can say that the newspapers do not represent the voice of the sovereign people. The newspapers are not the expression of the popular voice in every case.

California has enough trouble of her own. We have our own problems. Let us settle our own difficulties in our own way. We would like to live in our own State. The tariff of California would be dumped on our islands and the politicians of that State would use us as tools. Capital may cause this thing, but the voice of the people will never bring it about. "A federal officer, who is visiting these islands, is advocating this thing. This man, a stranger to us, is unac-

quainted with our needs, save as he has them second-hand. What would he think, if we were to go to California and suggest to that State how to conduct affairs there? I move that the resolution be adopted."

Kumale seconded the resolution. It was a certain clique, he said, who were moving this thing. Now Hawaii had hopes for statehood. Let us nip this thing in the bud, or the political growth of Hawaii would be paralyzed. Emmeluth said, when granted the privilege of speaking: "The conditions with which Hawaii has to contend are entirely local. There is nothing in Hawaii that is comparable to them in the Golden State. The best place to settle the pliki of Hawaii is here on the islands, where the delegates are acquainted with the conditions that surround us. The Porto Ricans, under the laws of California, would have political privileges which they now do not have. The condition of things, were Hawaii to become part of California, would be even more disagreeable than they now are. A smaller vote would control things than at present."

"As bad as the politics of Hawaii now are, the politics of California are ten times worse," said Dickey. "More than this, the Hawaiians would have to pay additional taxes to support the State of California. The likelihood of being annexed to California is no more likely than being annexed to Mars. The conditions of people unacquainted with our needs, based upon a few days' visit to the islands, should not be taken so seriously."

Prendergast spoke against the proposition.

A. G. M. Robertson said that the resolution was a bare-brained theory, hysterical and impractical. The state of affairs suggested would never take place. The people of California would have to be consulted in the matter. Emmeluth said that he was satisfied that active steps were being taken to bring this thing about. "To be forewarned, is forearmed." Newspaper education would, no doubt, wear many of the legislators from their present resolution, and the thing would go through with no difficulty. The trusts and monopolies would foster this thing. The State of California would be consulted. The proposed powers would say, "the people be damned," when it came to a conflict to their interests. Makakau said a man to whom the Hawaiians had been looking for advice (Humphreys), was now on the way to the Mainland in the interests of this movement. The old Hawaiian saying, "When the clouds are gathering, clear up the potato hills, so the potatoes will get a good soaking," should be heeded.

The motion to table the resolution was lost. The motion to adopt the resolution, by ayes and noes, stood as follows: Ayes—Ahulili, Aylett, Beckley, Dickey, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Gillilan, Haehoe, Hihio, Hoogs, Kaauwai, Kaimakalo, Kaniho, Kekili, Kekaula, Kekikoa, Kumale, Mahoe, Makakau, Makakau, Mossman, Nallima, Paele, Prendergast, Robertson, Wilcox. Noes—Kawaihoo, Paele. Ayes, 28; noes, 2.

The noon recess followed.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately upon the convening of the House, the revised report of the Maui committee was read. The following is the text of that instrument, in full:

Honolulu, June 24, 1901.  
Hon. F. W. Beckley, Vice Speaker, House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai beg leave to report that they have examined into the needs of said islands, and recommend the insertion of the following items in the Appropriation bill.

**HANA DISTRICT.**

Claim of Nahuiku Sugar Co. ....	\$35 00
Claim of W. A. McKay .....	85 00
Regrading Hana .....	3,000 00
Road, Puuulu to Hama .....	4,000 00
Road, Waipaoa to Wailuani .....	1,000 00
Road, Hana to Maiea .....	320 00
Road, Keane to Kailua .....	15,000 00
Road, Maiea .....	500 00
Road, Kaieka to Hana .....	1,000 00
Road, Kipahu to Kapepa (old road) .....	8,000 00
Road, (new) Kipahu to Moku-lau .....	20,000 00
Road, Kaupo to Auwahi .....	4,000 00
Breakwater, Keane .....	7,000 00
Breakwater, Hana .....	9,000 00
Breakwater, Hama .....	9,000 00
Breakwater wharf, Kipahu .....	1,000 00
Breakwater, Kalaekalo .....	1,500 00
Jailor's house, Kipahu .....	400 00
Jail, Kipahu .....	1,000 00
School house, Ulaio .....	1,500 00
School house, Moku-lau .....	1,100 00
Claim M. Keahimakan .....	200 00
Claim Kekeulono .....	400 00
Claim J. K. Nakila .....	500 00

**MAKAWAO.**

Roads and bridges .....	\$ 5,000 00
Kula Homestead road .....	3,000 00
Kula to Kihel .....	15,000 00
Kula to Makawao .....	5,000 00
Macadamizing road from Pala to Puuone .....	1,000 00
Macadamizing road Hamakua .....	800 00
Regrading Pala to Makawao .....	2,000 00
Regrading Puhehu .....	300 00
Regrading Waiohuli .....	800 00
Regrading Makawao to Uluma-lu .....	1,000 00
Regrading Haiku to Huilo .....	1,000 00
Bridges .....	1,800 00
Mountain trails .....	3,000 00
Rock crusher .....	800 00
Water pipes, Kula .....	5,000 00
Road damages, Waikoa .....	1,000 00
School house, Makawao .....	1,000 00
Road, Kula to Waikoa .....	1,500 00
School house, Kihel .....	1,500 00
Teacher's cottage, Kaupakula .....	800 00

Total amount Makawao .....

**WAILUKU DISTRICT.**

Roads and bridges .....	\$ 5,000 00
Road, Wailuku to Maalea .....	5,000 00
Road, Wailuku to Waiehe bridge .....	1,000 00
Road, Wailuku to Kahului .....	2,000 00
Road, Maalea to Manawau .....	2,000 00
Road, Kahului to Makawao line (beach road) .....	1,000 00
Road, Kahului to Makawao (up-ber road) .....	2,500 00
Road, Kahului to Makawao (Kula road) .....	2,000 00
Road, Wailuku cross road .....	1,000 00
Road, Waiehe and Waiehu road .....	1,000 00
Road, Maalea to Uluapala .....	1,000 00
Road, Uluapala to Auwahi .....	1,250 00
Road, Kula to Waiehe pond .....	50 00
Waiehe bridge repairs .....	20 00
Kalua bridge repairs .....	20 00
Camp 7, new road Maalea to Kihel .....	4,000 00
New bridge Maalea to Kihel .....	1,500 00
Road implements .....	750 00
New road Iao (3 bridges) .....	10,000 00
New court house, Wailuku .....	15,000 00
New school house, Wailuku .....	3,000 00
New electric light Wailuku .....	40,000 00
New support Wailuku water works .....	2,000 00

Total District Wailuku .....

**LAHAINA DISTRICT.**

Roads and bridges .....	\$ 2,000 00
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Road, Lahaina to Manawau .....	2,000 00
Road, Lahaina to Honokaa .....	2,000 00
Road, Honokaa to Honokaa .....	10,000 00
cluding bridge .....	1,000 00
Road, Honokaa to Wailuku .....	1,000 00
Road, Papahau to Kapulu .....	20,000 00
Road, Lahaina .....	2,000 00
Lahaina water works .....	25,000 00
Teacher's cottage, Honokaa .....	800 00

Total amount Lahaina .....

**MOLOKAI.**

Roads and bridges .....	\$ 2,000 00
Road, Kala to Puuohoku .....	5,000 00
Road, Pekuni to Wailau .....	1,000 00
New road Puuohoku to Hala .....	10,000 00
Repairs Kamalo wharf .....	1,000 00
Repairs court house at Puhe .....	1,000 00
2 school houses, Pelekuni and Wailau .....	1,000 00
New wharf, Puhe .....	2,500 00
Claim William Thomas, Callow .....	500 00
Claim Kallikane .....	400 00
Repairs Kamalo school house .....	500 00
Road repairs from Kalawao to Laimapala point .....	1,000 00

Total amount Molokai .....

**LANAI.**

Roads and bridges .....	\$ 1,000 00
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**RECAPITULATION.**

Hana .....	\$1,050 00
Makawao .....	37,300 00
Wailuku .....	50,000 00
Lahaina .....	25,000 00
Molokai .....	25,000 00
Lanai .....	1,000 00

Grand total Maui, Molokai and Lanai .....

In addition to above we recommend the insertion of the following items for Lahaina District, which is for the benefit of all the islands and not Lahaina District only:

Support Lahaina .....

Breeding and repairing buildings, Lahaina .....

Total .....

Respectfully submitted,

J. AHULILI, JR.  
SOLOMON KAWAIHOO.  
J. E. HILL  
G. P. KAUIMAKAO.

I concur in above if the Committee of Hawaii, Oahu and Kauai are allowed to present their reports on the rate proposed by them and they are approved.

C. H. DICKER.

Prendergast spoke against allowing the individual claims that headed the report. These persons had taken certain contracts from the government, and now they were asking that the Territory extend them financial aid for a roadway, had been rejected. The planters should be served in a like manner.

Hoogs took up the cudgel in behalf of the plantation people. He stated that there were documents now in the possession of the clerk of the House that would prove the correctness of the statements he had made, when he said that the landing had been finished at the instigation of the government which did not have money with which to complete the work. Hoogs said that he was one of the directors of the company, and knew what he was talking about.

Makakau opposed the paying of the claims. The testimony was all on one side, and there was undoubtedly more than one side to the question.

Emmeluth suggested that the matter be left to the committee, to decide. That was what they had been appointed for. The members from Maui knew better than anyone else what the validity of these claims might be.

The Territorial Band, suggested the musical member from Kohala, had put in a similar bill some few days ago, and it had been allowed without a question being raised. This was showing partiality with a vengeance.

Hoogs asked, in his own behalf, that the letter from Engineer Howells be read. This was done. Mr. Howells said:

Honolulu, T. H., May 24, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: I desire to submit the following annexed statement on behalf of the Nahuiku Sugar Co., Ltd., for money, which is the Government of the islands, the building of the landing at Nahuiku, and Maui. Most respectfully,

W. H. HOOGS,  
Representative Fourth District.

The annexed account of \$361 was expended on the Government landing at Nahuiku, Koolan, Maui, by the Nahuiku Sugar Co. whilst I was manager of the plantation.

This work was carried on under the advice and direction of Mr. Hugh Howells, Government road engineer, and Mr. W. B. Rowell, then Superintendent of Public Works. After the amount appropriated by the Legislature had been exhausted, it was thought best to continue this work, as the landing was very much needed by the home landers and the plantation. The appropriation was \$361, and the Government had decided to lay there and not. It was decided to carry on the work and trust to the good will of the future Legislature to reimburse the plantation for the needed outlay. The extra cost made in the cliff for a site for the hoisting engine was done at the sole expense of the Nahuiku Sugar Co., as well as the purchasing of the hoisting engine, and is not included in the annexed account of \$361.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of April, 1901.

N. FERNANDEZ,  
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

**NAHIKU LANDING.**

Nov. 20, To labor .....	\$ 24 00
1900.	
Jan. 21, To labor .....	6 25
Feb. 10, To H. Howells, labor .....	12 00
Feb. 17, To H. Howells, labor .....	22 00
Feb. 17, To H. Howells, labor .....	2 25
Feb. 22, To 20 barrels cement .....	20 00
Feb. 22, To labor .....	12 00
Mar. 21, To labor .....	6 00
Mar. 21, To labor .....	1 25
Mar. 21, To labor .....	1 25
Mar. 21, To 700 R. B. tie & fgl. .....	22 75
Mar. 21, To labor .....	3 00
Mar. 14, To freight .....	1 00
May 21, To labor .....	1 25
May 21, To labor .....	1 25

June 1, To Achi for cutting .....	\$ 10 00
June 20, To labor .....	2 50
July 21, To labor .....	57 00

I certify that the above amounts were spent on the construction of the Government landing at Nahuiku by the Nahuiku Sugar Co., after the Government appropriation had been exhausted.

HUGH HOWELL,  
Engineer for Superintendent of Public Works.

Mossman at this point of the debate said that he had just visited the Department of Public Works, and that he had been informed that no committee had asked that department for information regarding the validity of the said claims. The claim regarding the landing, he had been told elsewhere, was all right, it having been built at the request of the government authorities and was to a certain extent a bit of practical philanthropy on the part of the incorporation that had erected it. If the petition of the planters was not granted they would reimburse themselves by charging the people for the use of the wharf. If they were paid for their services now, the landing would be free to the people.

A vote followed, and the Maui report was adopted, including the two items under discussion.

The House then went into a committee of the whole in order to act upon the expense bill.

Prendergast introduced a motion asking that \$10,000 be spent in repairing the royal mausoleum. The same was adopted. Immediately following this several minor items were read, and the second reading of the expense bill was concluded.

Adjournment until 2 o'clock today followed.

## OUR RECENT WAR WITH THE DONS

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The American people are looking for a summary of the Spanish-American war, and the blowing up of the Maine are treated under separate heads. The first official notification to Spain that the United States expected the independence of Cuba was in a dispatch from Secretary Hay to Minister Woodford on March 23, 1898. The President had previously instructed Mr. Woodford to endeavor to have Spain accept of the "full self-government" of Spain at once asked the meaning of this term.

In reply Secretary Hay cabled: "Full self-government with indemnity would mean Cuban independence."

It appears that just before the war broke out Minister Woodford sent word that the Queen Regent, yielding to the request of the Pope, was about to decree a termination of the war in Cuba for a period of six months. Mr. Woodford was hopeful this would avert a crisis in the trouble between Spain and the United States, but this hope was not realized, as Congress soon after adopted the resolutions of intervention.

The peace negotiations both in Washington and Paris are given in extenso. When the acquisition of the Philippines came up Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Day, saying: "The sentiment in the United States is almost universal that the people of the Philippines, whatever else is done, must be liberated from Spanish domination. In this sentiment the President fully concurs. Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to any other power; nor can we invite any other power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain. Consequently, grave as are the responsibilities and unforeseen difficulties which are before us, the President can see but one plain path of duty—the acceptance of the archipelago."

Early in the war the State Department directed our Ambassador at London to secretly sound the British Government upon the subject of the islands.

In reply it was stated that the British Government held that we were unquestionably entitled to the use of the canal for warships. The declarations of neutrality by most of the foreign governments, except Germany, are given, and as to Germany, Ambassador White gives a conference with Baron von Buelow in which the latter says that Germany has not for twenty years issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The foreign relations with other countries during the war are treated, few of the incidents are of importance. It appears, however, that Mr. Sherman, then Secretary of State, had a spirited exchange with the Austrian Minister at Washington. The latter had said that his Government would hold the United States Government responsible for the rioting at Lattimer, Pa. Secretary Sherman took sharp issue with "the remarkable language" used by the Minister, and registered an absolute dissent from some of his views.

Chinese affairs are treated only in the initial stages of the trouble.

**Pacific Mail as a Competitor.**

In the bidding for the contract to carry 4,000 tons of baled hay for the government from Puget Sound to Manila, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco quoted a rate of \$4.50 a ton, a cut of 50 cents on the lowest rate heretofore made between the Sound and the Orient. The fact is significant, in view of the close competition between it and the Great Northern and Tacoma terminals, and those whose home port is San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail will send the big steamer Alcoa, of 14,000 tons capacity, for this shipment. Shipping men are inclined to believe this presages the active entry of the Pacific Mail in the commerce between Puget Sound and the far East, and there is likely to be the liveliest competition in Oriental traffic the Pacific Coast has even seen.

Mr. Waterhouse, agent for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, says that if the Pacific Mail goes north to compete, his company will naturally go to San Francisco in search of trade as a retaliatory measure.

**UNNECESSARY LOSS OF TIME.**

Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank of Winterest, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled, and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the drug store here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

## MANY COLONIALS ARE CAPTURED

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria under today's date as follows: "Near Welmarus, twenty miles south of Middelburg, 250 Victoria mounted rifles were surprised in camp at Steenkoolpruit by a superior force of Boers at 7:30 p. m. June 12th. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and sixteen men and wounding four officers and thirty-eight men, of whom twenty-eight were slightly wounded. Only two officers and fifty men escaped to General Beaton's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pompoms were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received."

The serious reverse which Lord Kitchener reports is the first accident of the kind that has happened to the Australian contingent, and it is supposed to be due to neglect of proper picketing. Although it is offset by the defeat inflicted upon De Wet, the loss of the guns is regarded as a serious matter, which will encourage the Boers to continue the struggle.

More or less fanciful accounts are published on the Continent of alleged peace negotiations, but there is nothing in them, and nothing has come of the interview between Mrs. Botha and Mr. Krueger, beyond revealing the fact that Mr. Krueger will listen to no proposals unless they are accompanied with a guarantee of the independence of the Republics.

The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent says that Cecil Rhodes, speaking at Bulawayo Saturday, predicted that a federation of South African States would come in three or four years, but he contended that to grant self-government to the republics before federation would render federation impossible.

**A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.**

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist W. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following a gripe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

LONDON, June 12.—The Wesleyan mission century fund has reached \$26,000.

**SEE NATURALLY THOUGHT SO.**

Mrs. Hicken says she supposes the doctor knew what was the matter with Lizzie.

Maybe he did, and maybe he didn't. Now, let me have your ear for a quarter of a minute, as though you were a telephone, while I talk a suggestive truth into it.

Read any big medical book, intelligently and honestly written, and you will be astonished to find what a lot of diseases therein described are said to be "of unknown origin."

Therefore, the doctor might not have understood what ailed Lizzie Hicken, and no blame to him. As it was, he worked away at the symptoms (the outside presentations, you know) and trusted to luck for results. And he might have struck it right, but he did not, unfortunately; and it came to pass what Mrs. Hicken is going to tell us about.

It was in 1896 that the young girl began to suffer terribly with pains which, as she put it, "ran right through" her, particularly across the stomach and under the shoulder blades. A continuance of this so prostrated her that she would sometimes be laid up for a month or six weeks. We fancied it was rheumatism, yet it did not act quite like that complaint.

"She was also greatly troubled with a nasty cough that completely took the power out of her. I called upon the doctor with my daughter, and told him how she had been handled; and I suppose he knew what was the matter with her, but, at all events, I am certain his medicines did her no good."

"Then I bought her all sorts of cough medicines, but they had no more effect than if she had used so much water."



## TEXT OF THE INCOME TAX SOON TO BE ENFORCED HERE

Editor Advertiser: Allow me to suggest that the publishing of the new income tax law in your paper in full before or on the 1st of July, would be very useful, and no doubt would be appreciated by your subscribers and the public at large. Yours faithfully,  
F. A. SCHAEFER.  
Honolulu, June 25, 1901.

### ACT 30.

An Act to Provide a Tax on Incomes. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. From and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1901, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income, over and above \$1,000, derived by every person residing in the Territory of Hawaii from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every person residing without the Territory from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every servant, or officer, of the Territory wherever residing, a tax of 2 per cent on the amount so derived during the year preceding.

Section 2. There shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually, except as hereinafter provided, a tax of 2 per cent on the net profit or income above actual operating and business expenses, from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory of Hawaii, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Territory, no matter where created and organized; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to corporations, companies, associations, conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of another Act.

Section 3. In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Territory of Hawaii or of municipalities, hereafter created by the Territory, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all taxation; profits realized within the year preceding from sales of real estate, including landholdings purchased within two years of the date of the stock of any corporation; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever.

Section 4. The net profits or income of all corporations shall include the amounts paid or payable to, or distributed or distributable among shareholders from any fund or account, or carried to the account of any fund or used for construction, enlargements of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporation.

In computing the incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, shall be deducted, and also all interest paid by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. And all Government taxes and license fees paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who or the corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagee; also losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred.

Provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

Provided further, that no deduction shall be made for personal or family expenses, the exemption of \$1,000 mentioned in section 1 being in lieu of same.

Provided further, that where allowable herein only one deduction of \$1,000 shall be made from the aggregate annual income of the husband and wife, or of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except where two or more wards are comprised in one family, in which case the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed \$1,000.

Provided further, that in assessing the income of any person or corporation there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation as dividends upon the stock of such corporation if the tax of 2 per cent has been assessed upon its net profits by said corporation, as required by this Act, nor any bequest or inheritance otherwise taxed as such.

Section 5. Every corporation doing business for profit in the Territory shall make and render to the assessor of its tax division, between the 1st and 31st days of July of each year, beginning with the year 1901, a full return verified by oath or affirmation of its duly empowered officer, in such form as the Treasurer of the Territory may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole twelve months ending June 30th last preceding the date of such return:

First. The gross receipts of such corporation from sales made at home or abroad, and from all kinds of business of any name or nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation, exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Third. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends stated separately.

Fourth. The amount expended on permanent improvements.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries or compensation of more than \$500 to each person employed, and the name and amount paid to each.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of \$500 or more for the preceding year from all sources and of all corporations made liable to income tax to make, and render a list or return, between the 1st and 31st days of July of each year, in such form as the assessor of the Territory may direct, to the assessor of the division in which such persons or corporations reside, locate or do business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all corporations or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, shall make or render a list or return as aforesaid to the assessor of the division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity resides or does business of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, and the assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person or authorized officer of the corporation making the same.

If any person or corporation refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or renders a return which in the opinion of the assessor is false and fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the assessor to summons such person, or any of the officers of such corporation or of any person having possession, custody or care of books or accounts containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer to interrogations under oath respecting any income liable to tax, or the returns thereof. False, wilful testimony given before such assessor shall be deemed perjury and punishable as such.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of every person or corporation doing business for profit to keep full, regular, and accurate books of accounts upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day in regular order, which books shall be open to the inspection of the assessor of the division or any person authorized by him to inspect the same, during business hours.

Section 8. When any person or corporation having a taxable income refuse or neglect to render any return or list required by law or decline to take oath or affirmation thereto, the assessor may make such assessments as he may deem just; and the same shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties and shall not be subject to appeal. In case of any false or fraudulent return or valuation by any taxpayer the assessor shall add 20 per cent to a just valuation of the income of such taxpayer and the amount of the tax assessed on such increase shall become part of the tax on the said income.

Section 9. Any person or corporation who or which has made a legal return as aforesaid may appeal from the amount assessed to the Tax Appeal Court constituted under Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, in like manner as allowed in case of property tax appeals and the said court is hereby authorized to hear and determine such appeals subject to the revision of the Supreme Court as provided in the case of property taxes. Where the words "valuation of property" or similar words occur in said Act concerning such appeals the words "amount of taxable income" shall be understood in all proceedings in regard to appeals from assessment or judgments in income tax matters. Any person or corporation appealing from the assessment of the assessor shall lodge with the assessor on or before the 1st day of October of each year a notice in writing of his intention to appeal and the grounds of such appeal, and deposit with him the costs of appeal as prescribed in case of property taxes which cost shall be subject to the regulations prescribed in said Act. The said Tax Appeal Court shall sit for hearing of tax appeals under the authority of this Act between the 5th and 25th days of October of each year.

Section 10. The taxes on income imposed shall be due and payable on or before the 15th day of November of each year; and any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the said 15th day of November shall have added thereto 10 per cent on the amount which shall be and become a part of such tax. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum shall be added to the amount of such tax and penalty from the time same shall become due.

All the powers, authorities and rights to compensation by chapter 51 of the Session Laws of 1896 conferred on the Tax Appeal Court constituted under the authority of said chapter for hearing and determining appeals duly taken thereunder are conferred on said court for hearing and determining appeals under this Act, and all the powers, authorities and duties contained in or enacted by said chapter four levying, assessing, collecting, receiving and enforcing payments of the tax imposed under the authority of said chapter and otherwise relating thereto shall be severally and respectively conferred, practiced and exercised for levying, assessing, collecting and receiving and enforcing payment of the tax imposed under the authority of this Act, as far as the same shall not be superseded by, and shall be consistent with the express provisions of this Act, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same powers and authorities were repeated and re-enacted in the body of this Act with reference to said tax, and all and every the regulations of the said chapter, except as aforesaid, shall be applied, construed, deemed and taken to refer to the tax imposed under the authority of this Act, in like manner as if the same had been enacted herein. The assessments made under the authority of this Act and the assessment books and delinquent tax lists made in accordance with the provisions of said chapter 51 of the Session Laws of 1896 shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the tax imposed under this Act in any case.

Section 11. The Treasurer of the Territory shall furnish the several assessors all necessary books, blanks and stationery to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 12. Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1896 is hereby repealed.

Section 13. This Act shall take effect on the first day of July, A. D. 1901.

Approved this 20th day of April, A. D. 1901.

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

**ROTORUA, June 14.**—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall spent an exciting but pleasant time at Rotorua and vicinity today. It was a hurry-scurry from one place of interest to another, in order to cover as many of the sights as possible in the time available, but withal the day's outing was most enjoyable and crammed full of interest for the Royal visitors and suite, who were introduced to scenes of natural grandeur and phases of human life and character which they had never before seen, and which can be witnessed in no other part of the world. In spite of the gloomy forebodings of the previous day the morning broke beautifully fine. Nothing could have been more miserable or uninviting than Rotorua on Thursday night. It was one continuous downpour of rain. Yet this morning the sun came out brightly, and throughout the day the weather was pleasant, the only drawback being that the roads were heavy, and in some cases little better than a quagmire. On this account the decision of last night to strike out the Waiotapu trip was adhered to, and the program followed for the day was: A visit to the baths, the opening of the Duchess bath and drive through the Sanatorium grounds; a visit to Ohinemutu, where a special treat of many took place; and a small portion of the Maori display which has been prepared for their Royal Highnesses by the Maori. The principal part of the Maori display will be given tomorrow morning. From the race-course the Royal party drove back to the Grand Hotel to lunch. Immediately after lunch their Highnesses and party started for Tikitike, going across the lake and returning by boat. The start from the Grand Hotel was made at 10 o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses rode in an open coach, accompanied by the Governor and suite, and a number of officers from the visiting warships followed in similar vehicles.

### THE DUCHESS BATH.

The first stop was at the new bath, which has been constructed in the Sanatorium grounds in honor of the Royal visit. The Duchess turned the key, and by request of the Government, named the bath "The Duchess Bath." The new bath is a great improvement on any of the present Rotorua baths. It is 40 feet by 20 feet. It is supplied with Racheal water, fitted with electric light, and covered in the roof being high, giving the bath a fine roomy appearance. There are six dressing rooms, three on each side of the bath. These at present are most elegantly furnished. The bath has been placed close to the old baths in the Sanatorium grounds. The Royal visitors and party started immediately on the Duchess turning the key, and their Royal Highnesses were shown over the building by Dr. Kenny.

**LONDON, June 14.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in replying to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, said the Boers were scattered over the Orange River and Transvaal colonies, and small portions of Cape Colony in commandos of 100 and 200, the largest mentioned being 600 strong. It was estimated that the total number of Boers in the field was 17,000. The rumors regarding peace negotiations were baseless.

**LONDON, June 14.**—Colonel Scobell, at dawn on the 6th, surprised Lotter's, one of the Boer's commandos, consisting of 400, laagered in a valley at Kingsdown, preparing to attack Barkly East. The Boer pickets on a hill gave warning.

Colonel Scobell sent a squadron of Cape Mounted Rifles, under Captain Lukin, to reconnoiter the main column. Descending the hills in the darkness, Captain Lukin shouting "hands up," charged with his squadron. The enemy bolted, leaving their spare horses and 15,000 rounds of ammunition. Fourteen prisoners were taken and a gun. At sunrise the British completed the rout of the Boers.

**BERLIN, June 13.**—The press is furious at the Transvaal Concessions Commission's report, because it upsets recent speculations in connection with the Netherlands Railway.

**LONDON, June 14.**—Amongst those who received medals at the presentation by the king yesterday were Majors General Hutton, Pole-Carew and a number of Australian officers. The King looked hale and hearty.

The Times says the significance of the event lay in the attitude of the spectators, showing that the King now more faithfully reflected the wishes of his people than by honoring with his own hand the soldiers who have shed their blood to cement the unity of the Empire. This also applies equally with regard to the medal bestowed on Lord Milner, whom the paper describes as a statesman instinctively identified both by the people and our enemies with the Imperial policy in South Africa. The Times points out that the bestowal of the medal on Lord Milner is strictly in accordance with precedents, and cites the presentation of medals to Lord Canning, after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, to Lord Elgin, on the conclusion of the China war, and to the Marquis of Dufferin after the conquest of Burma.

**NEW YORK, June 20.**—According to a Times special from Washington the Boer sympathizers in the United States are making preparations for a visit by Mr. Krueger to this country in the autumn, which was announced some time ago by Mr. Krueger. The Transvaal representative in Washington, C. W. Van der Hoogt, an active Boer sympathizer of Washington, who has just returned there from New York, says a conference of leading pro-Boers was held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and that the chairman of the reception committee was chosen. He will be Consul General Pierce of the Orange Free State, whose office is in New York.

Mr. Van der Hoogt says the Boer agents in this country are in possession of complete information, both by telegraph and mail about the progress of the war, and that their cable advices show that Mrs. Botha's visit to Mr. Krueger is in no way connected with peace negotiations. Mrs. Botha took with her to Europe detailed information from her husband and from General Schaikburger, the acting President.

Mr. Van der Hoogt said that General Botha was permitted to communicate by cable with Mr. Krueger on condition that he would try to get Mr. Krueger to agree to certain peace terms favorable to Great Britain, and that the British authorities should see the dispatches Botha carried out the agreement, and Krueger's reply was that independence was the first basis of any terms of peace.

**PARIS, June 14.**—Satisfaction is expressed in France at the British proposal with reference to the China settlement, otherwise Great Britain and France would have been virtually the sole guarantors of the loan.

**NEW YORK, June 20.**—The Italian Consul Giovanni Branchi has received the following letter from a committee of English-speaking anarchists who held a meeting here this week:

"To the Italian Consul: Knowing the temper of the Patterson comrades, we, the English-speaking anarchists of New York and vicinity, would earnestly request you to desist from employing spies any further. We fear that if persisted in this may lead to bloodshed, which we deplore."  
THE COMMITTEE.

"New York, June 18, 1901."

The meeting was attended by leading members of the anarchist group in Philadelphia, Providence and Boston. Four of the nine men at the meeting are physicians. The meeting was called because of threats made at a meeting of Patterson anarchists held Monday night.

It was decided to send a letter to the Consul General. The English-speaking anarchists had made an arrangement with the anarchists in Patterson by which the latter were to commit no act of violence for seven days. When that period has elapsed it will be known whether the Italian Consul has decided to abandon the spy system which, it is said, has been in operation since Broed assassinated King Humbert.

When the Italian Consul was seen at his office he said: "It is an anonymous letter." He declined to give any interview, and when asked if he feared any violence he laughed but said nothing.

**NEW YORK, June 18.**—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders of the House and a member of the Democratic National Committee, spoke with surprising freedom and frankness today concerning the general movement in the South for the disfranchisement of negroes. Clayton has just returned from his State, where a constitutional convention is now in session, and he declared boldly that when the convention completes its work there will be no more black voters in Alabama.

"We of the South are not afraid to grapple with the negro question as it should be grappled with," said Clayton. "By disfranchising the negroes we fear neither the loss of Democratic strength at home nor our present representation in Congress and the Electoral College. Those who predict that with the elimination of the negroes will come Republican ascendancy in any or all parts of the South speak without a proper knowledge of the Southern people. Democratic supremacy has been maintained in spite of negro suffrage, and that supremacy will be all the more secure when the blacks are wholly disfranchised. Witness the result in Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina."

**NEW YORK, June 17.**—The Sun this morning says: A plan to rehabilitate the Irish race on some South Pacific islands is the latest news from the Pacific slope to Irish patriots in this city. The news comes in the shape of a letter signed by one Joseph A. O'Donoghue, who says a letter will reach him at 3314 Ninth street, San Francisco. The letter is addressed to Captain John Kirwan, employed by the Mutual Gas Company at 38 Union Square.

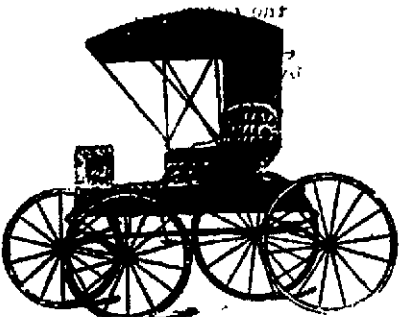
O'Donoghue begins by saying he has received a letter from "a certain nation offering me the concession of a number of islands. The price," says the writer, "wouldn't be very large. The islands," he continues, "are rich in furs and in seals and turtles. The climate is temperate. They could become Irish, as they are not inhabited. The soil is fertile. They are near a Spanish-American republic."

The main point, O'Donoghue explained, is to be quick, and he suggests that the matter be brought before some wealthy Irishman or Irishmen in New York. According to the Sun's informant, who wants it understood that he is a patriot and in dead earnest, there will soon be a call for "a meeting of all Irish organizations here, and the matter will come up before the meeting."

Said this man: "It would be a great thing. There would be a new Ireland and new kings. There is no doubt that O'Donoghue has four islands in mind, and that they will be named after the four provinces of Ireland. Why, can't you see that every patriot in Ireland would leave the old country for the new kingdoms? Ireland would be depopulated. What would King Edward do then?"

**LONDON, June 13.**—The plague at Hongkong continues unabated. The total cases number 132 and the deaths 131.

Fourteen convicted murderers in Washington State may escape punishment because the Legislature muddled the statutes bearing on the matter.

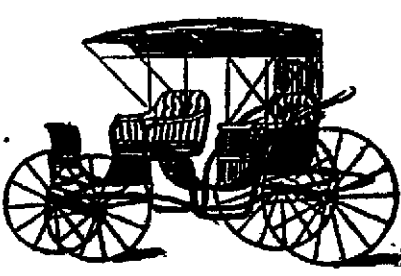


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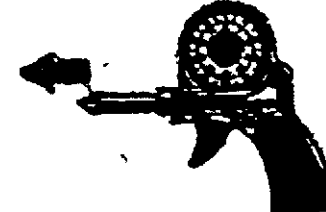
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FRIDAY : : : : : JUNE 25

Humphreys' paper intends to die with  
all sorts of lies on its lips.

The Legislature is getting into the  
same boot-polished attitude towards  
Humphreys which the Bar Association  
assumed with such deadly effect.

Would the organs that are trying to  
laugh down the annexation conspiracy  
now that they see what effect it is  
having on the Hawaiian vote, like the name  
of the Home Rule leader whom Tom  
Fitch asked to join it?

Judge Little, as a candidate for Gov-  
ernor, should hire out to the Olan  
squatters, if they have any money left  
from his last trip, and hurry to Wash-  
ington at once. He needn't mind the  
business of the Circuit Court. None  
of the judges here ever did.

A reporter of the Advertiser was un-  
able yesterday to find a Home Rule  
member of the Legislature who did not  
say that the Advertiser's story of the  
Humphreys-Fitch annexation deal was  
entirely correct. All of them are in a  
position to know.

The schemers for annexation are all  
trying to explain the thing away. Evi-  
dently the threatening look of the Ha-  
waiian vote was too much for them.  
There will be no more annexation ar-  
ticles hereafter in Humphreys' dying  
and shrinking newspaper.

So that poor old played-out adver-  
tiser, Tom Fitch, thinks he and Hum-  
phreys, with the literary assistance of  
Humphreys' brother-in-law, Arthur  
Johnston, can annex Hawaii to Cal-  
ifornia. This is about the most delicious  
face-comedy Hawaii has seen in years.  
Let the curtain be rung up again, Mr.  
Makekau!

The sinking of the ferry boat North-  
field in New York Bay, costing some  
lives, recalls the fact that her sister  
craft, the Southfield, blew up in her  
dock many years ago and killed 500  
passengers. If the third member of the  
trip, the Westfield, is still running, peo-  
ple will want to take out an insurance  
policy before they go aboard.

The death of former Governor Pish-  
gree of Michigan removes a man whose  
schemes for raising potatoes on the va-  
cated lots of Detroit, by and for the  
homeless and poor, first made him fam-  
ous. Pishgree was a man of great inde-  
pendence of character and no tact,  
qualities that circumstanced his success  
as a politician, but a multitude of de-  
fects were covered by his honesty.

Denmark is not likely to have receiv-  
ed any demand from the United States  
to fortify St. Thomas, but the island  
and the group that it dominates would  
quickly fall to a foreign maritime  
power in case of war between it and  
the little northern kingdom. This fact  
makes the fortification idea important  
to this country, but hardly enough so  
to warrant a peremptory note.

A ship canal across New York will  
one-day come to pass, owing to the  
pressure of the growing West for an  
outlet to tidewater. The natural route  
for it would seem to be the Erie canal,  
though less digging would be required  
to build a waterway from the Hudson  
to Lake Champlain, and thence to the  
St. Lawrence. In one way or other the  
demand for interior sea-facilities will  
be met, and before many years people  
may be able to board at Duluth the  
steamer that will take them to Europe.

The cat came out of the bag with a  
rush when Makekau made his speech on  
the California annexation scheme.  
Poor Humphreys! His only friends he  
had left were the Home Rule rulers,  
and these he was ready to sell out for  
the sake of getting into California politics.  
It will be remembered by readers of a  
recent signed statement in these col-  
umns that the ambition to shine in  
California, "before he was forty," grew  
in the soil of Humphreys' vanity more  
than a year ago.

Think of the turpitude of it all!  
Humphreys gives affectionate advice to  
the Home Rule rulers and, personally  
and through his paper, plays on their  
patriotism and then puts up a secret  
scheme to merge them with the 500,000  
voters of California, depriving them of  
their Delegate, their Legislature and  
their Territorial officers. Isn't that  
beautiful! And naturally enough that  
hungry old rogue, Tom Fitch, whose ca-  
reer is blacklisted in the libraries of  
every San Francisco newspaper, comes  
here to help work the cards on the un-  
happy countrymen. Talk about a bunko  
game, this beats anything seen since  
Julian Hayne was here. The Arizona  
tricksters ought to have Julian with  
them, making three of a kind.

The Southerners can hardly be  
blamed for eliminating the negro vote,  
the presence of which, with the threat  
it makes of bad laws and worse politics,  
being the chief cause of the South's  
decay. Capital is very shy of bad  
government and immigrants will not go  
to a land, however fertile, where the  
law gives the ignorant and vicious  
classes the right to rule whenever such  
classes are in a majority. Negro suffrage  
has cost the South thirty years of  
splendid progress, and on that account  
it will have to go. There will be few  
protests in the North, where the mis-  
take of putting the ballot into the  
hands of the lately emancipated blacks  
has long since been conceded.

## ANNEXATION TO CALIFORNIA.

Now that the Advertiser is able to give to the people of Hawaii the details of the conspiracy to rob the Territory of its entity and merge it into the State of California, the mission of the branded ruler, who was thought to be urged only by self-protection, stands out with fuller significance. Discredited by his associates he would seek larger fields, where he might hope to escape criticism in the masses with whom he would rank himself. A glance at the names of those who have conspired with him will be sufficient to show that there can be nothing hoped for which would tend to the material betterment of the Territory or its people from the thinking people who now must be felt when this question is weighed. Judge Humphreys, from the fact that the active agent in the conspiracy, Judge Humphreys, has to bear every blow the brand put on him by the Bar Association, and further that he will be so well known in the United States, despite the struggles of his press agent, that he could not annex Hawaii to anything, even with the incentive of his inordinate anxiety to be a Senator of the United States "before he is forty." Even there he would meet with an enemy in his own ranks, for no one who knows could be convinced that if there was a Senatorship to come to Hawaii that Tom Fitch would overlook the chance for a fight, provided he was still here, which might depend upon a report that the Philippines were to be also annexed to California, and so a chance be offered there.

The fact that this plan has once more come to the front through dis-  
cussion by local newspapers and men, makes it necessary to give to it  
serious consideration. It was discussed at length at Washington during the  
consideration of the plans for the government of the new territory annexed  
to the United States by the Newlands resolution. It is significant that at  
that time there was not one serious advocate of the plan at the Capitol. The  
Representatives of California went over the matter at length. Men from  
other parts of the Union discussed it with the Western men, but there failed  
to materialize any sentiment for this disposition of the matter. Those who  
thought favorably of the plan at first soon found that they could not justify  
their belief that it would be satisfactory, by any arguments at their  
tongues' end at that moment. True they did not have the recent political  
sideshow to furnish them with reasons. But will not this feature be a bar  
to favorable action on the part of California? For there is no way in which  
the Territory may be added to that State without its consent.

The arguments which have been adduced so far in the support of the  
annexation scheme are few. That there may be further trouble with the  
sugar rates in subsequent tariff bills is the principal one affecting the busi-  
ness interests; that there will be election of local officers and city and  
county organizations, is the one which will appeal to the politicians. It has  
been said that with annexation to California the result will be that there  
will be representation on the floor of Congress by a member with a vote  
instead of by a Delegate. At the last session of Congress the rate of rep-  
resentation was placed at 15,000 after an extraordinarily hard fight, and  
this against the majority report of the committee which framed the bill.  
That committee wanted the rate of representation placed at 30,000. This  
means that there will be no change in the number of Congressmen until 1911,  
so should there be any annexation to California soon, the direct result  
would be no representation at all, until Congress could pass an enabling act.  
With the next census there can be no doubt but the rate  
of representation will be raised materially. It would surprise no one  
who has followed the discussions, if the figures then be  
placed close to 225,000. The juggling of districts which is so common  
in the United States everywhere, might readily be carried into play to prevent  
anything like a consolidation of the local counties into a district. Of course,  
if the beach combination at Hawaii and a part of California there  
would be more than one county. Three or four might be the number which  
the job-chasers would try to have made. Otherwise, how could there be  
enough to go around? How easy then would it be to have the counties put  
into different congressional districts so that the vote would be split and the  
result brought about that there would be no representative at all. This such  
action is not improbable, it need only be recalled that in West Virginia at  
one time there was such an arrangement of counties in the various districts  
of the State that in two of the districts it was necessary for the delegates  
to pass outside the State to get to any point where a district convention  
could be held, and the refusal of the saloons at reasonable hours; hard-  
ship on the resident section of a city or town, and the substitution therefor  
of the wide-open plan which makes the west coast a haven for the free and  
easy livers of the United States. Away would go all restrictive measures  
against gambling, and the very law which by reason of this being a Terri-  
tory is operative to compel a measure of social purity would perforce  
become a dead letter. It is the boast that when a saloon is opened in San  
Francisco on the popular route where the trade will come day and night,  
the key is tied to a balloon and sent out to sea; and a recent newspaper from  
San Francisco told of one place where liquor had been sold for more than  
twenty years without the doors ever being closed except upon election days.  
With the complex health condition that in any other State or Territory,  
it would be the most dangerous of the many new conditions that the con-  
trol of the health of the community would lie with a State board sitting 2,000  
miles and ten or more days away from any section of the present Territory.  
True, there would be a county board, but what would that mean when an  
emergency calling for stringent measures should arise? In the recent plague  
matter of California the discussions ran through a course of more than a  
year, and the final settlement was reached only after a commission sent to  
Washington by the Governor had made representations to the Treasury De-  
partment. Molokai would become the home of the California leprosy  
result which, when mentioned in the course of the last session in San  
Francisco, drew from the people of Hawaii indignant protest.

But it must be remembered as well, that any consolidation of these  
islands with the sovereign State of California, would simply do away with  
all of the provisions of the organic act. In that event the educational  
qualification for voting would disappear, and all males above twenty-one  
years of age would be entitled to the rights of franchise. This would intro-  
duce an element which would make it impossible for the schemers who think  
to secure and hold the affections of the native voters so as to make them  
calling and election sure to judicial and other positions, to "materialize"  
them. It would mean that instead of 10,000 voters there would be  
probably 15,000 and the lowest calculation and again the results of polling  
would be in such doubt that no one might estimate the returns.

But it would be impossible to enumerate the many reasons why the pro-  
posed change can be only for the ill of the community instead of for its good.  
Would it be argued for a moment that with four or even five counties of  
California here that there would be a district court of the United States  
with its attendant machinery, a collector of internal revenue? There is  
only one official of the latter department in the State; two district courts,  
and those for fifty-seven counties. It would mean that there should be a  
complete reorganization of the governmental system, and the net result  
would be the removal from office of the men whom the President of the  
United States thought best to intrust with the inauguration of a govern-  
ment under the new conditions. But this end can be attained in another  
way. Let the conspirators go to the President and show him the wisdom of  
a change. No one who knows William McKinley's characteristics will doubt  
but he is ready to acknowledge an error as readily as he is to rectify a  
mistake. Perhaps that is the mission of the young Napoleon of Politics, who  
will soon stand, pale faced and intellectual, in the presence of the man who  
committed to him the trust which he has betrayed so shamefully. Would it  
not be the time then to make the fight straight from the shoulder, and not  
to endeavor to cloud the issue by reference to California's need for a  
larger range of products and industries? After all, would it not be even a  
thing to make one paler to face the Chief Executive and frankly tell him  
that he was so wrong in his selection for the office of the new Territory  
that the only American in the Islands found it necessary to take the power  
to appoint away from him and give the control of the Territory into the  
hands of the people of California?

## NO SPECIAL SESSION.

That the financial status of the Terri-  
tory is unpleasant is a fact which  
needs no special argument to prove. It  
need not have been so if the Legislature  
had done its duty and taken up a re-  
venue bill during the sixty days of the  
regular session which it wasted in  
speech-making, in assailing the Execu-  
tive and in legislating for female dogs.  
However, the application of blame does  
not suggest a remedy. The question is,  
what shall be done, if anything, to  
meet the emergency that now exists?

One of the renegade Republican pa-  
pers which is trying to benefit by the  
Home Rule vote, suggests a special ses-  
sion, and says, touching the fear that  
the majority would seize the chance to  
pass county bills and other predatory  
measures, that "it is generally accept-  
ed that the only matters to which the  
Legislature in special session may give  
its attention are such measures as are  
specifically mentioned in the call of the  
Governor." This is a clear error, by no  
means "generally accepted." The only  
session of the Hawaiian Legislature  
which can be held down to the consid-  
eration of any one subject is the extra  
session called to consider an appropria-  
tion bill. If the Legislature is convened  
in special session it may go into general  
work, taking up county and city bills,  
school gift-enterprise measures,

Queen's pensions, Tramway franchises  
and fire claims. No law will stand in  
the way; and despite the assurance of  
the former champions of decentraliza-  
tion that nobody wants a county bill  
now, we are inclined to believe that the  
Legislature, with a lot of new offices in  
sight, could not keep its fingers out of  
the pot for five minutes.

Nor would our belief be altered by a  
signed statement of the Home Rule  
lawmakers, pledging themselves to the  
consideration of revenue alone. The  
history of the County Government bill  
shows how little faith can be placed in  
the honor of the Home Rule members.  
Upon the first reading of that act,  
amendments were proposed by the Re-  
publicans, but they were withdrawn in  
deference to the Home Rule pledge that  
upon third reading, they would have  
a chance. The Home Rule explained  
that they wanted the first reading to  
be uninterrupted, so that they could get  
a clear idea of the scope of the bill. The  
Republicans acquiesced, but upon the  
third reading came the bill was jammed  
through, despite Republican protests,  
the Home Rule laughing at their own  
pledges and at their opponents for be-  
lieving them.

Having men of this degenerate class  
to deal with, it would be useless to rely  
upon them in the matter of a special  
session. They would in all likelihood

have a carnival of spoils, and in the end  
pile up more liabilities than assets. Our  
Territorial case, financially, is bad  
enough, and it is better to bear the ills  
we have than fly to others that we  
know not of.

## THE YELLOW PERIL.

Already the lines are being drawn for  
the contest which is to mark the next  
session of Congress, the fight for the re-  
enactment of the Chinese exclusion law.  
The Geary exclusion law was passed  
nineteen years ago, and will expire in  
May, 1902. It was in December, 1884,  
that the Gresham treaty with China,  
which embodies the consent of the lat-  
ter nation to the terms of the act was  
signed and promulgated.

During the last term of Congress  
there was continual agitation of the  
matter, especially by Congressman  
Kahn of San Francisco, who had ready  
for introduction a bill which would  
continue the exclusion act's force for  
another twenty years. That he did not  
introduce it, according to the reports in  
the papers of his home city, was due  
to the fact that it was deemed wisest  
to allow the matter to rest until the  
long term of Congress, when there  
would be final action on the matter.  
By this plan there would be no doubt  
working up of sentiment necessary.

From the two extremes of the con-  
tinent come tales of the activity of those  
interested in the exclusion law. In  
New York an organization has been  
formed on the part of the Chinese,  
which has for its object the prepara-  
tion of a memorial to the Government  
protesting against a re-enactment of  
the law. It is set forth that each one  
of the thousands of Chinese in the  
United States will be asked to sign  
this memorial, and it is conceivable  
that there will be collected a fund for  
the proper presentation of the claims  
of the protestants, which will attract  
the attention of one of the largest lob-  
bies which has been seen at the na-  
tional capital for many years. The  
New York Chinese, too, will ask all  
those of the Americans who have not  
been opposed to the opening of the  
doors to the Orientals, to sign a mem-  
orial which will be made a feature of  
the fight.

Meanwhile, on the Western coast,  
where the agitation against the flood of  
cheap labor had its beginning, the  
fight is already being put up. Labor  
organizations and newspapers have be-  
gun to agitate for the pledging of mem-  
bers of Congress to a new law which  
will stem the yellow scourge. The  
friends of white labor, the unions of  
artisans in all lines of human endeavor,  
the men who think upon the subject  
broadly, all are in unison on this mat-  
ter. There is nothing to be done but to  
secure a longer period of relief from  
the danger of the extinction of the  
American workman as he now exists,  
the best paid, the highest living work-  
man in the world, and this can be done  
only by the absolute prohibition of the  
entrance of Chinese labor into the  
United States. The same feeling, which  
when fully aroused, brought the people  
of the United States to see the threat-  
ening danger of the yellow cloud, has  
been displayed in some extent in the  
West in regard to the little brown men,  
the so-called Yankes of the Pacific, the  
Japanese. It is a fact that within the  
past five years there has been develop-  
ed in many Western States as strong  
an antipathy to the Jap as is felt to-  
ward the coolee.

The danger which lies in the way of  
the re-enactment of exclusion legisla-  
tion is that there shall be among leg-  
islators from the East an absolute lack  
of knowledge bearing upon the condi-  
tions which will obtain when the Or-  
ientals is given a free field to compete  
with the free white man. In various  
Eastern newspapers there have ap-  
peared in recent years a criticism of the  
course of the West in demanding  
more stringent restriction laws. At  
one time the New York Sun  
served notice upon the West  
that there was absolutely no hope of  
securing any restriction of Japanese im-  
migration, yet we have seen that, stop-  
ped by the Emperor himself, it is in  
the spreading of information as to  
the course which the yellow steam  
proves that the widest field for the  
proponents of the extension laws now  
lies. The fact that every national labor  
union has taken up this branch of the  
service gives hope that there will be no  
member of either House of the national  
Legislature who will have the question  
brought to his notice and yet be unpre-  
pared to vote upon it for the best inter-  
ests of the entire people of the country.

The greatest hope of those who be-  
friend the yellow man is that the popu-  
larity of the present Minister from  
China to Washington will enable him  
to so divide the forces as to make it  
impossible for a bill to be put into  
shape for passage. Minister Wu Ting  
Fang has made great stride into the  
good graces of Americans. For the  
first time since the establishment of  
diplomatic relations between the two  
countries is the feeble empire of Asia  
represented at the capital of this na-  
tion by a man who has a conception of  
the people to whom he was sent, and  
who has taken the trouble to make him-  
self known to them. Minister Wu  
has taken all pains to show that he is  
one of the progressive and thinking  
men of the day. This will go far, but  
not far enough. It will be found that  
there is a vast difference between ap-  
plause for a clear and pleasant speaker  
and a logical thinker, and support for  
his side of a controversy which has to  
do with the vital interests of the rank  
and file of the American people. The  
time is not yet when the coolee may be  
allowed to enter into competition with  
the Anglo-Saxon. American workmen  
have become the most capable and in-  
telligent through the enormous advan-  
tages which are theirs through high  
wages and prosperous conditions. The  
front rank which is conceded to Amer-  
ican trade could not be gained and held  
but with the highest grade of workmen,  
and the recent investigations have  
shown that the American workman,  
educated and thoughtful, can produce  
more than any competitor. Debate this  
freedom by bringing him into competi-  
tion with an imitative coolee, who can  
live upon the sum paid by the former  
for his luxuries, and there will be a  
passing of the advantages which have  
been gained by years of specializing  
training.

The argument is being used that there  
are vast areas in the West which will  
not be improved under the systems  
which obtain. That there are lands to

Every Exertion a Task  
Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to  
do, and the power to endure; there is  
weakness "all over" that is persistent  
and constant.

The vital functions are impaired,  
food does not nourish, and the whole  
system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the  
stomach, perfects digestion, invigor-  
ates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B.  
Garland, Shady, Tenn. It has done for others  
who took it when she was all run down—with-  
out appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do  
her work. It restored her appetite, increased  
her weight, and made her well and strong.  
This is her own unqualified statement.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the prom-  
ise. The earlier treatment is begun  
the better—begin it today.

be prepared for cultivation, irrigating  
ditches to be built and roads to be con-  
structed, which cannot be made if the  
labor is to be paid at the rates which  
the white freeman must have. True it  
is that for this kind of work the coolee  
or peon is of value. But there has not  
been devised any plan by which the  
cheap laborer can be kept in the condi-  
tion for which he is needed. Here in  
Hawaii the inroads, which have been  
made in the trades by the Chinese who  
came here a decade ago as a contract  
laborer, are apparent. The same will  
be the result in larger measure in the  
States after a while; that it has not  
been so already, is due to the special  
duties which have engaged the atten-  
tion of the coolee. The yellow flood must  
be held in check, and the agitation now  
on promises to insure such result.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sam Parker has arrived in Washing-  
ton.  
The new brewery will be ready for  
business on July 1st.  
The tonnage now in this harbor  
amounts to almost \$0,000.

Robert Waialeale, the well known  
former deputy sheriff of Kauai, died of  
typhoid fever at Koloa on June 19.

Warrants amounting to \$32,000, issued  
by the Treasury for the payment  
of government expenses, have been  
registered.

Formal judgment was filed yesterday  
in the salvage case of Opulis vs. bark  
Conditio, in which the plaintiff is  
awarded \$700 salvage.

The census department announces  
that the population of this city, ac-  
cording to the latest corrected returns,  
is 33,330.

The Kohala postoffice has been de-  
creased from a third, to a fourth-class  
office. The change was made because  
of the decrease in the receipts of the  
office.

Internal Revenue Collector Cham-  
berlain reminds the special taxpayers  
that unless their special taxes are paid  
in by the last day of July, they will be  
subject to the penalty of an extra 50  
per cent. payment.

Frank C. Atherton, son of Mr. and  
Mrs. J. B. Atherton, and Miss Eleanor  
A. Simpson were married at the bride's  
home in Ohio, on June 19. Their honey-  
moon tour will be extended to Eng-  
land and Scotland.

Tenders will be received at the United  
States quarantine office at custom  
house, up to noon, July 10th, for gen-  
eral repairs to buildings on Quarantine  
Island. Plans and specification can be  
seen at the office.

One of the rapid transit engines and  
dynamoes was turned over last Sat-  
urday by steam from the company's  
boilers, and the second set will be  
moved this week. Everything, so far,  
has worked satisfactorily.

The blanks which are to be used in  
the collection of the income tax have  
been prepared by the Collector Shaw.  
Blanks will be furnished to each man  
according to those of their employees  
who receive more than \$500.

A calabash, once the property of  
Kukini, the brother of Kamehameha  
I, the wife of Kamehameha I, is on  
exhibition in the window of McIn-  
erny Brothers. The calabash is of  
handsome proportions, is hand-made,  
and is valued at \$500.

The Pacific Heights railroad made its  
first direct connection with the termi-  
nal of the tram line on Nuuanu street  
yesterday. A bridge had to be built  
across Nuuanu stream. Cars will run  
every half hour on the Pacific Heights  
road. A new waiting station may be  
built at the junction of the two roads.  
Nuuanu street will be widened at this  
point, the Ewa side to be set back  
eleven feet.

Two more Japanese who were convicted  
in Judge Edging's court last October for  
alleged participation in a riot, and sen-  
tenced to imprisonment in Oahu jail,  
were pardoned yesterday morning by  
Acting Governor Cooper. Evidence has  
been brought to the attention of the  
Acting Governor that the men did not  
have a fair trial, not being properly re-  
presented by their attorney, and also  
because they were not called upon to give  
their evidence. The pardons were pro-  
duced through the efforts of the Hon-  
olulu Protective League.

The probabilities are that Camp Mc-  
Kinley will be abandoned in a few  
months, and that another camp will  
be established at Kahanu. This will  
be but temporary, however. As soon  
as Pearl Harbor is in condition, the  
troops will be stationed there. This  
district is to be made an artillery  
district until such time as the Pearl  
Harbor fortifications are ready.

## HIS LIFE SAVED

By Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic,  
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one  
time saved my life," says A. E. Laf-  
lette, of Gregory Landing, Clark coun-  
ty, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape  
that the doctors said I could not live.  
When I was at the lowest ebb, one of  
my neighbors brought to a bottle of  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dia-  
rrhoea Remedy, and I took it and got  
instant relief. I soon got up and  
around. That was nine years ago, and  
I am still in good health. Since then  
that medicine has always been in my  
home, and always will be. It is the  
best on earth." For sale by Pearson,  
Smith & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Ho-  
nolulu, H. T.

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and Notary Public, P. O. Box 100, Ho-  
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Commission Agents, Queen St., Hon-  
olulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers  
and Commission Merchants, Honolu-  
lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—Robert Lewers,  
F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cook—Import-  
ers and dealers in lumber and build-  
ing materials. Office, 614 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER  
WORKS CO., LTD.—Esplanade, Cor.  
Fort and Allen Sts.—Hollister & Co.  
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-  
chinery of every description made to  
order.

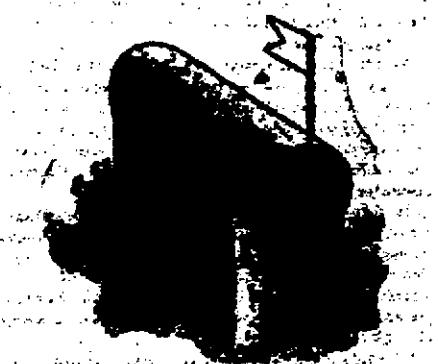
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In price is the market for  
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Send us your orders and they  
will be filled at the lowest  
market price.  
The matter of 5 or 10 cents  
upon a hundred pounds of  
feed should not concern you  
as much as the quality. At  
poor feed is dear at any price.

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Prices, order from

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Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insur-  
ance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Ma-  
nich and Berlin.

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Meat Company

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides,  
Skins and Tallow.  
Furriers in Honolulu and Pacific  
Mail Steamship Company.



The Acorn Fire Insurance Co. of  
Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London,  
Eng.



# DEATH OF PINGREE

## Michigan's Former Governor Dead.

LONDON, June 18.—Ex-Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan died here tonight at 11:35. His son was the only one present at the time. The attending doctor left Mr. Pingree's bedside at about 11:15, promising to return shortly. H. S. Pingree, Jr., who had been watching at his father's side for four days, and who has not removed his clothes during the time, noticed a sudden change in his father's condition. He had hardly reached the patient's bedside when his father died peacefully, without warning and without speaking a word.

Young Pingree has wired to his mother and his uncle in the United States not to come to London. The body of Mr. Pingree will be embalmed and taken to his home.

The diagnosis made by London specialists of the cancerous affection of the intestines, from which Mr. Pingree suffered, left no hope for the patient's recovery. Toward the end of his illness Mr. Pingree suffered great pain and weakened rapidly. He was unable to retain nourishment. His mind, however, remained fairly clear. During the whole of Tuesday he was practically kept alive by injections of strychnine and drugs administered to lessen his pain.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Mrs. Hazen S. Pingree, widow of ex-Governor Pingree, arrived in this city from Detroit this morning with her daughter, Hazel H. Pingree, and her husband's brother, F. C. Pingree. The party had started from Detroit as soon as they learned of the seriousness of Governor Pingree's illness in London, but received a cablegram early today that there was no use continuing their journey, as the Governor's condition was so bad that he could not live until they arrived. Later the news of his death came.

### STORY OF PINGREE'S LIFE

DETROIT, June 18.—Hazen Senter Pingree was born at Denmark, Me., in 1840. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and served until the end of the war when he located in Detroit as a shoemaker. From this humble beginning he went up the ladder with a rush and at the time of his death was the owner of a large shoe manufactory and a wealthy man.

In 1889 the Republican party nominated ex-Governor Pingree for Mayor of Detroit and he was elected by over 2,000 majority. He was re-elected in 1891, 1893 and 1895 by increased majorities each time. In 1896 Mr. Pingree was elected Governor of Michigan by 83,000 plurality, running ahead of the national ticket by 26,000 votes. He was re-elected Governor in 1898 by 160,000 plurality, and served out his term. Last March he started on a trip to South Africa, which resulted in his death in London. Ex-Governor Pingree, while he was Mayor, accomplished many municipal reforms, among others forcing the gas company to lower rates 50 cents per thousand, establishing the public lighting plant, organizing the Detroit Railway on a three-cent fare basis, lowering telephone rates, and breaking up a number of sewer and paving rings that were thriving when he came into office. His potato-patch scheme for the relief of the poor of the city was extensively copied and brought him much fame. While Governor Mr. Pingree devoted his energies toward securing a law taxing railroads and other corporations on an ad valorem basis, instead of specifically on their earnings. His efforts resulted in the passage of the law along these lines by the last Legislature.

Mr. Pingree leaves a widow and two children—a son and a daughter.

### EXTENSION OF THE GEARY ACT

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Congress at its next session will in all probability extend the provisions of the Geary law relating to the exclusion of Chinese laborers for at least another ten-year period. This will be done if that body acts upon the recommendations of the officials whose duty it is to execute the law relating to the exclusion of the Chinese, which expires next May.

Already the labor organizations of the country are beginning to advocate the extension of the exclusion act. The action of the Chinese in this country in organizing for the purpose of fighting the re-enactment of the law so obnoxious to them and the movement toward securing signatures to petitions to Congress with this purpose in view, as well as the intent to enlist the services of the Chinese Minister in their cause, have already created some uneasiness on the part of the labor organizations. These bodies are now at work fomenting a sentiment in favor of excluding the Chinese for at least ten years longer and it is claimed a number of Congressmen have already pledged themselves to vote to exclude the Chinese from this country at least temporarily. The law relating to the exclusion of Chinese expires by limitation next May, and if Congress does not act at the coming session it will be impossible to do anything in the direction until December 1902, unless an extra session should be called.

There is a great deal of unnecessary alarm on the part of those interested in the Chinese question and this is due to the lack of information in relation to a treaty negotiated in 1894 by Secretary Gresham and the Chinese Minister at Washington. If Congress should fail to extend the exclusion act there would be no change in the situation relating to the coming of Chinese into this country until December 7, 1904, as the provisions of that treaty are identical with the provisions of the exclusion act, which expires in eleven months.

# NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Rain is falling in India. Footpads are active in Sacramento. The Cuban frauds are not serious. Clyde Fitch has written a new play. More rioting is reported from Russia. English is to be used in Manila courts. The Kintuck has left Nagasaki for Seattle.

Mrs. McKinley was gaining strength June 18. Ex-Senator Cheney of New Hampshire is dead. The butchers' strike in San Francisco is ended.

A heavy snowfall has taken place in Colorado. An American railroad is to be built in Guatemala.

San Diego wants a railroad to the Colorado river. Cold and drought have injured the Eastern crops.

There was a small train smash-up at Napa last week. The conviction of Earl Russell for bigamy is doubtful.

Counterfeit American dollars are being coined in Mexico. Two more negroes were lynched last week in Louisiana.

A big company is to operate the Nevada copper mines. The Kaiser has predicted a long era of peace for his people.

The new judges of the Philippine courts have taken the oath. A new fish hatchery has been established at Redding, Cal.

Several deaths have resulted in Chicago of late from heat. Rev. J. L. Dyer, the pioneer Methodist, died at Denver last week.

A windstorm wrought great damage in South Dakota last week. The friends of the Boers staged a big meeting in London June 18.

The Indians of Washington have declared war upon the whites. General Wm. Montgomery Gardner, veteran of two wars, is dead.

The Russian plague commission has declared Egypt infected territory. The Christian Endeavor Convention ended on June 16 at Santa Ana.

The linseed oil trust has been absorbed by the Standard Oil Company. Captain Reichman, U.S.A., says there is good discipline in the Boer army.

The third trial of Dr. Kennedy in New York has resulted in a disagreement. Pingree wanted to bring the patriot Boers and their families to America.

A German woman has made the first ascent of Mt. Gelmhorn, Switzerland. Increased car fares led to a serious disturbance in Rio de Janeiro last week.

The Chicago Telephone Company furnishes free luncheons to the belligerents. An Arctic vessel reports having spoken the whaler Belle Anna in the North Sea.

Lily Orlowich, the heiress, is to marry Peter Donahue Martin of San Francisco. The bridge and trackmen on the Canadian Pacific have gone out on a strike.

Creighton J. Foraker has been appointed United States Marshal of New Mexico. Bryan has denied that he is affiliated with the third party movement in Georgia.

The troops of Calles are to surrender according to a late dispatch from Manila. John Biddle of Pittsburg has been convicted of the murder of Thos. D. Kennedy.

J. C. Stubbs is said to be slated to handle the traffic of the big railroad combine. A party of Yale College men will make a trip to the Arctic for fun and specimens.

Von Buelow's frank characterization of Bismarck is said to have given offense to the Kaiser. One woman is suing another in Indianapolis for \$5,000 for the loss of her husband's love.

Towne's oil company has incorporated at Austin, Texas, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. Germany now favors arbitration. This is a decided change since The Hague conference.

The National Editorial Association will in the future exclude all papers that offer premiums. Commissioner Peck's report on the Paris Exposition has been filed with the Government printer.

Because he was discouraged in his study of the English language, a Cuban boy committed suicide. The English attitude on the Chinese tariff is firmly opposed to the increase of duty on rice and opium.

The Itata case has been dismissed, the commission finding that the United States' action was proper. C. W. Von der Hoogt, a Boer sympathizer at Washington, says the Boers have gained great ground.

Andrews Clark, Jr., son of the Senator, was married June 19 to Miss Mabel D. Foster at Butte, Montana.

An alleged American is charged with murder in England. It is thought to be a case of mistaken identity. Rapid transit by electrical system between Chicago and Milwaukee will be a fact by the first of next year.

Wm. H. Young, who worked out the ideas of Howe in the sewing machine, died a pauper in Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Lulu Kennedy, because of having been found guilty of the murder of her husband, has been sent to the State prison of Kansas for the term of ten years.

Andrew and Fred Kramer, two children aged 3 and 4 years, were roasted to death in a barn near Madison, California. The children had been playing with matches.

The passion play given by the Scheldt tribe of Indians near Vancouver, B. C., was performed with much success. Over 2,500 Indians visited the scene of the primitive drama.

Father Methodius has been transferred from Sitka to an obscure town on the Copper river. The change has caused much indignation among the Greek Catholics of Alaska.

Hamburg American Steamship denies having broken faith with the Fe Railroad, and will allow them to handle the shore end of the enterprise.

The University has raised the pension for its endowment fund. A man recently tried to shoot Edward of Washington in England last week.

James of Butte, Montana, has married Minnie Healy mine to F. August Henry deciding against the copper trust.

Many men have been thrown out of employment at Newport News, employed in extending operations on account of the strike.

Crack shot, Madame Patt's Welsh castle was put up at auction, but was not sold, being bid by an individual who did not want to buy.

Manacani is coming to America. Allison is a Presidential possibility. The capital of China will continue to be Peking.

The Viscount Deerpark has arrived in New York. The business outlook in the States is very bright.

The Mexican building at Buffalo has been opened. The Gulf of California is to be tapped by a railroad.

An Indian outbreak is feared in Northern California. The reported Indian outbreak near Denver is false.

The official time of the new warship Illinois is 17.45 knots. Miguel Otero has been re-appointed Governor of New Mexico.

The Australian election law will probably be adopted in Cuba. The dam at Buena Vista is reported to be in an insecure condition.

Cuban independence may be an accomplished fact by next Christmas. It is denied that political and other disturbances continue in Colombia.

Lipton has proposed a race across the Atlantic to follow the cup series. War Department statistics show that 30,000 Filipinos have been captured.

The work on the new electric line from Los Angeles to San Pedro has begun. The Leyland line steamer Assyrian is ashore off the coast of Newfoundland.

Four people were killed in a train wreck at Flint, Michigan, on the 14th. Haggin, the California millionaire, will build a \$1,000,000 mansion in New York.

Seventy-seven per cent of the population of England are residents of cities. Mrs. Nickerson of Sonoma took a header off her bicycle which may prove fatal.

Twenty-four messages can be sent over a single wire by a French inventor's system. Hospitals that keep liquors for the use of their patients must pay the war revenue tax.

Emperor William recently led a snail battle near Berlin. The battle began at daybreak. The Chinese of New York are making an organized campaign against the exclusion law.

Jules Henrievaux, the great glass manufacturer, says that the coming age will be one of glass. The Detroit Athletic Club recently made several new records at the Stadium in Buffalo.

The Native Daughters of the Golden West will hold their next annual convention in Sacramento. Captain Impey of the Navy has been reduced ten numbers because he refused to pay a dentist's bill.

Miss Ellen Lee, daughter of General Fitzhugh Lee, was married to Lieut. Rhea of Texas recently. An explosion in the cartridge factory at Les Moulins, France, resulted in the death of many people.

The Leipzig Book Conference has not resulted in anything important as yet. The body is composed of publishers. Prof. Bronson of Lehigh University was badly based on the 13th by students he had "dunked" in his physics classes.

Prof. Dewar of London has succeeded in liquefying hydrogen and carrying it through the streets of that city in a jar. The population of the United Kingdom is 41,454,573, an increase in ten years of 3,721,656. Ireland shows a loss of population.

A bouquet containing a dagger was recently sent over the footlights to Sybil Sanderson while she was singing in Paris. Phillips, the corn broker, has \$1,000,000 in different cities of the United States awaiting an expected turn in the corn situation.

Lone Wolf and fifteen of his braves have entered a protest at Washington against the settlement of Oklahoma by the whites. A cruiser and twelve Government buildings were burned in a fire at St. Petersburg recently. The damage done is 10,000,000 rubles.

A Los Angeles burglar was recently scared from the house he was ransacking by a talkative parrot. He left his bundle behind him. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railways are to be consolidated with the Union Pacific. The Harriman syndicate is back of the deal.

The places of the striking machinists in Detroit and Chicago are being filled by the engineering students of the University of Michigan. A park may be built in New York to include Francis Tavern, a resort of Washington and other revolutionary characters on both sides.

A park may be built in New York to include Francis Tavern, a resort of Washington and other revolutionary characters on both sides. Santa Rosa for having sold a laundry which Mrs. Marie Bernard of San Francisco says was her property.

Sabas Banca, an American, was executed at Chihuahua, Mexico, one day last week for brutally murdering an aged Mexican merchant last August. Frank Connor of the Watsonville Register was hurt last week by being hit with a loose pulley. It is thought that he has been injured internally.

The Trinity Copper Mines Company intend building a railroad from their property to the Southern Pacific railroad, something like eleven miles away. Henry S. Frick has become interested in projects for the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg. With his son he is visiting the famous museums of the old world.

Branches of the Canadian Pacific are being built in Manitoba to market their grain. The province will produce between \$600,000 and \$800,000 bushels of wheat. M. Drumont, one of the Algerian members of the French Chamber of Deputies, attacked the Government so severely in a recent debate that he was forcibly ejected from the house.

A man arrested by the London police for the crimes of murder, arson and robbery says he can prove an alibi. The crimes with which he is charged were committed in 1893. The prisoner was arrested in New Zealand in 1900.

President Schwab of the steel trust recently bought the Bethlehem steel works for some New York bankers. After the purchase was made they changed their minds. Now he threatens to open the works and compete with the men for whom the purchase was made, and great is their anxiety thereat.

Five negroes were hanged on the same scaffold at the same moment at Savannah, Georgia, on the 13th inst. The men met their deaths with stoical calmness. The culprits were said to belong to a band of outlaws whose sworn purpose was to make war on the whites.

Attorney Henry C. Dibbie, Jr., is dead. Farmers are wanted for the Indian service. The United States cruiser Newark is at Suva.

The new French submarine boat has proven a failure.

The machinists' strike is soon to be ended on the Coast. The battleship Alabama has sailed from New York for Newark.

Alleged charity workers have been arrested in San Francisco. The Prince and Princess Hatzfeld are visiting the Western States.

Chicago servant girls are forming a union and demand an 8-hour day. The survey for a railroad across Western Alaska has just been completed.

Nome was swept by a disastrous blizzard on May 23, the loss being estimated at \$35,000. The steamer Nome City, first to arrive from Nome, reached Port Townsend June 18.

Restaurant keepers and employees at San Francisco will soon adjust their differences. Coal mines in West Virginia with a capacity of six million tons a year have combined.

The 126th anniversary of Bunker Hill was celebrated enthusiastically on the Mainland. M'Glade, the San Francisco alleged forger of salary warrants, is to have his fifth trial.

The halibut fishing schooner White Wings is believed to have been lost on Vancouver. Several native judges in the Philippines were accused of fraud and have been dismissed.

While protecting a girl from abuse, Dr. John Jessup was shot by a drunken father in San Francisco. A fatal boiler explosion took place at Trinidad, Colorado. Two men were killed and several injured.

The Southern Pacific Company is being sued for \$50,000 damages for the death of a Pullman car porter. Berkeley, California, is to erect a church as a memorial to Bishop William Kip, the first Episcopal Bishop of California.

Labor unions are prepared to fight the Chinese. They will demand that the exclusion law be re-enacted with amendments. Senator T. C. Platt is said to favor Odell as his successor.

The powers decline to permit Chinese troops to return to Peking. A mountain of sulphur has been discovered in the Cassiar district. England is opposed to the increase of duty on Chinese rice and cereals.

The stamp issue record so far this year exceeds that of the whole of 1900. The Union Pacific executive department may operate the Southern Pacific. The Kaiser has ordered a schooner-yacht to be built in the United States.

France will control the Yunnan road as Russia does the Manchurian line. Epworth Leaguers of San Francisco are canvassing for funds for a convention. A 20-round bout between Smith and Bernstein at Los Angeles was called a draw.

David Belasco has refused to allow Rejane, the French actress, to play "Zaza." "Healer" Dowle declares that the Chicago doctors have formed a plot to kidnap him.

A fourth daughter was born to the Czarna on June 18. She will be called Anastasia. Shipments of horses to South Africa from Great Britain will continue during the summer.

Flagler, the millionaire oil man, is to marry Mrs. Minnie Walkup-Ketcham, a Chicago widow. Thousands of boomers are waiting for the opening of the Indian lands of Oklahoma reservation.

It is reported that Botha has repudiated Krueger, and that he will continue peace negotiations. Emperor William, King Edward and the Czar will probably meet August 14 at the Berlin review.

Some New York swindlers, being debarred from the use of the mails, have made use of the express service. Emperor William has ordered the squadron commanded by Prince Henry to proceed to Cadix to meet the returning squadron from China.

The contract labor law is now practically nullified. Little attempt is being made to enforce it, and there has been much difficulty in securing convictions. Antonio Joseph, Jr., son of the New Mexican Delegate to Congress, surprised his schoolmates at Jarvis Hall, Denver, by marrying the daughter of a poor Swedish carpenter.

Texas rangers had a severe engagement near Laredo with a gang of Mexican bandits guilty of three murders, in which one of the latter was killed and one made prisoner. The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors made a thorough investigation of the needs of San Francisco, Oakland and other places around San Francisco bay during their recent visit.

Rev. C. G. Adams of San Francisco shot and killed Dr. John G. Jessup, who interfered when the former was abusing his daughter, Agnes Adams. The minister was under the influence of liquor. Earl Russell is to be charged with perjury.

Murderer Warburton has been convicted in San Rafael and sent to prison for thirty years. Judge Palmer of Denver has cited ministers for contempt of court, carrying out his threat to punish those who criticized him.

Walter Greer Campbell, charged with fraud by a Cincinnati man, is said to have secured a quarter of a million dollars. A Mormon agent is seeking a concession from the Mexican Government for the purpose of settling a thousand Mormons.

The transport Thomas, which sails from the Mainland on the 23d of July, will carry 600 teachers to the Philippines. A pigeon became entangled in the electric wires at Redlands, Cal., and stopped the city's water supply for two hours.

After lively fighting with the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, a British expedition has captured supplies and killed many natives. The value of forests in the Philippines is said to be great. The scarcity of labor will be the chief obstacle in lumbering.

The Government intends to make some investigations regarding explosives. A board of officers has been appointed for that purpose. Colonels Infant and Guivara, representatives of General Calles, have signed the name of their principal to an agreement to surrender at Manila on June 18.

Forty-three young horses from Rancho del Paso, the horse ranch of J. B. Haggin, the great horseman, in California, recently sold for \$2,000 in New York. Mrs. Annis Lankershim of Los Angeles, who has just died, left no will. Her property has been filed upon by J. W. Mitchell, an attorney of that city. The lady left an estate valued at \$1,000,000.

At the T. M. C. A. convention in Boston, on the 14th inst., during the meeting held in the First Baptist Church, which was being addressed by Dr. Hall of Chicago, one of the audience took exception to his extremely modern views on evolution.

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AGENTS.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 121,550,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 127,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 2,500,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 25,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 27,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin  
WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled  
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.  
ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.  
Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Koloa Mill and the Kalaheo Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORN,  
Kalaheo, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Notice!

All persons who have purchased rubber Garden Hose from us during the past two years will please call at our office and state as near as possible the date of their last purchase. On receipt of the necessary information customers will receive a consideration of value to them.

W. W. Dimond & Co.  
LIMITED.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

I Will Keep  
Your Premises,  
Stables and  
Outhouses  
CLEAN  
And  
PURE  
And in  
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a  
Bucket of the best disinfecting  
Medium  
Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5  
gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co  
Fort Street.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled  
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.  
ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.  
Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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GEORGE OSBORN,  
Kalaheo, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.



# POI AND A STEAMER Paiai Contractors Air Their Pilikia.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A steamer set apart especially for the needs of the Board of Health in connection with maintenance of the Leper Settlement on Molokai, the sending of food supplies to these people, and the collection of lepers from the other islands of the group to be brought first to Honolulu and thence sent to the leper colony. It is absolutely necessary that the lepers be to be cared for properly.

The Board of Health men complain that the service of the Island steamers is poor, especially for the Leper Settlement and the steamship company state that they are always misrepresented. It is evident that, no matter what the cause may be, the Settlement does not receive proper attention.

The Board of Health is just now in a quandary as to what it will do to supply the lepers with poi, a contract for which was signed last week by Lee Chu and his associates to supply 400 palai of twenty-one pounds each, every week. The contractor had signed the agreement by which he was to supply fresh poi in good condition to the Board of Health, an objection was made to the terms which the Board imposed upon him. He appeared before the Board with his attorney, J. A. Magoon, who stated the various objections which Lee Chu now had against fulfilling his part of the contract. To a man up a tree it seemed that Lee Chu was endeavoring to get all the good things of a contract on his side, removing all chance of the contract being annulled for his failure to do certain things, and to throw the onus of the poi spoiling before it reached Kalaupapa upon the Board of Health, thus relieving the contractor of any loss. In other words, he proposed that the Board should accept his poi on the dock here and pay him for it. If the poi spoiled the Board would be the loser of the poi and the money, although the agreement which he had already signed was vice versa.

The attorney stated the chief objection was in the delays which the Board experienced in having its Settlement freight landed at Kalaupapa in anything like a specified period. He said his clients only desired their legal rights, although he confessed that their having signed the contract proposed by the Board showed they had accepted the conditions up to the time they had conferred with him. The contract read that each bundle of poi should be well packed and weigh twenty-one pounds, and that the contractors should be ready to supply 400 palai every week. He said this was unsatisfactory to the contractors. The terms were such that if they failed to perform this duty of supplying so much per week upon an order which came from the Board on a Sunday or a Tuesday afternoon, whenever the steamer sailed for the Settlement, it was equivalent to their losing the contract. There was further nothing in the contract which stated when the money was to be paid to Lee Chu. He said his clients wanted to be paid monthly. They would be compelled to go to considerable expense in buying up taro lands, turning rice fields into taro grounds, erecting buildings, etc., and they would therefore want it specified just when they could expect their money. Lee Chu had an experience with a former board in not receiving his money on time and had suffered financial losses. His clients did not propose to advance money to the Health Department, which they would virtually be doing if no provision for the time of payment was made.

President Cooper inquired where the Board of Health was to "get off" if the contract was twisted and turned to suit the contractor and not themselves. He said that Lee Chu had accepted the tender advertised by the Board and had signed the contract as it was. The tender called for the delivery of the poi at Kalaupapa landing.

The attorney said that was true, but when it was taken into consideration that the vessel often steamed around to Lahaina, and around Molokai, making its last port at Kalaupapa, two or three days were consumed by this maneuvering and the poi would naturally be spoiled. He said that poi when placed in the hold would sweat, and that spoiled it. And for this the contractors were held responsible and their contract could be annulled. He thought this was not right, and asked to have that part of the contract modified. He preferred to have the poi accepted at Honolulu. Dr. Pratt said the Board could not guarantee the transportation.

"Then we cannot guarantee good poi," returned Magoon.

"Neither can the Board guarantee monthly payment," replied the executive officer. All bills are now paid in warrants.

"You can't expect these parties to go to all this expense and not get their pay within a reasonable time, do you?" If this is the case, they ought to have their bills drawn interest.

Dr. Pratt reminded the attorney that the expense the contractors were put to did not cut any figure with the Board. The Board had advertised for tenders and Lee Chu had accepted. Furthermore, the warrants were drawing interest at 5 per cent. Dr. Cooper said the poi could not be accepted here. Several members of the Legislature, he said, were endeavoring to supply the Board with a steamer, in which case they could make better service between here and the Settlement. Mr. Dolé suggested that F. C. Smith be appointed as a committee of one to accompany Mr. Magoon to the Western steamship office to ask if better service could not be rendered by the company.

Thus the affairs of the Settlement are obliged to suffer from one cause and another until the Legislature provides the department with a steamer of its own. Thirty-five thousand dollars have been passed by the House for the purchase of a steamer. A committee of three members, headed by Representative Heckley, called at the Board of Health officers yesterday afternoon to obtain data as to the running expenses of the proposed vessel. Dr. Stappett was appointed a committee of one to look after the data concerning salaries of the captain, chief engineer, assistant engineer, mate, deck hands, stowmen, cook

of food, coal, etc., which he will hand to Heckley this morning, when a report will be made to the House on the matter.

## THE SUGAR OF CUBA.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Matanzas says:

The sugar crop figures for this season are encouraging enough. In round numbers the production is fixed at 600,000 tons, and this has brought not far from \$30,000,000. The payment for the crop has helped to reduce the unfavorable trade balance against the island. While the price has been fair, had it been a shade higher the production would have reached 650,000 tons, but many of the planters preferred not to grind, believing that prices would be a little better next year. The cane acreage for the coming season is about one-third larger than during the last year. It is not likely that much of the new lands which are being planted in the eastern end of the island in the belief that tariff concessions will be made by the United States will have been ready for grinding within the next twelve months, yet there is every reason to look for a crop of 800,000 tons to 850,000 tons in the season of 1902.

In this, the great central sugar belt, another year will bring most of the plantations up to their normal production before the insurrection. There are still many estates around Matanzas which have not been cleared and replanted, but they grow fewer with each month, and the probability is that their distressed owners either will be closed out under foreclosure proceedings or will be able to finance their plantations through outside aid.

In the Cardenas district there are few estates which have not fully recovered, and it has happened this year that Cardenas has gone ahead of Matanzas in its shipments, but both ports have handled more than 700,000 bags, or 100,000 tons each. Some of the bad belt, as it is known, is still under partial recultivation, but this is because these poor lands do not pay for raising sugar at present prices. Most of them are held out as bargains to Americans, who think that all sugar lands in Cuba are the same, and who sometimes are led into buying wherever they can see cane growing.

The Cuban planter is going through an industrial and a social revolution. The old baronial estates are passing away. The individual planter is becoming less and less a factor. He talks of the old-time feudalism, just as the Southern cotton planter used to talk of it, and he grieves over the new conditions which reduce his own importance, but there is no remedy. His hospitality, where he has the means, is as princely as in the past, and if he has been able to get large enough advances on his crops or to find some corner of the plantation which was not already mortgaged, he still counts on the season in Paris, London or Saratoga with his family, but with the creditors pressing him and the new conditions of production to be met, it is only in a few cases that he is able to take this vacation.

## TRIED TO KILL EX-BOSS SHEPARD

NEW YORK, June 26.—A special to the Times from El Paso, Tex., says:

Word has been received from Chihuahua that an attempt has been made to assassinate A. R. Shepard, who did so much to build up the city of Washington during the administration of President Grant. Shepard, after leaving the District of Columbia many years ago went to a small settlement in the republic of Mexico, where he since has been engaged in the mining business.

On Saturday, while Mr. Shepard was away quite a distance from his mine at Batopilas he was shot at by a Mexican in ambush, the bullet grazing his head. Shepard lost a heavy reticule in the direction of the assailant, the would-be assassin following and keeping up a running fire. Luckily none of the bullets went true to the mark, and the intended victim finally reached the door of his house.

Shepard has great influence among the Mexicans, and is almost a king in the little town. As soon as the news of the assault became known the settlement became greatly excited. The way to Batopilas was searched for miles around and the following morning the assailant was captured.

## SUGAR REFINERIES TO USE OIL FUEL

NEW YORK, June 18.—A special to the Sun from New Orleans says: Seven of the largest sugar refineries on the Bayou Teche decided today to discontinue the use of coal in the manufacture of sugar and use oil in the future in the manufacturing and refining of sugar. These refineries use \$150,000 worth of coal annually. It will cost \$55,000 to adapt their furnaces to the use of oil instead, but it is estimated that less than \$50,000 worth of oil will do the work of \$150,000 worth of coal.

It is thought that one-third of the Louisiana sugar plantations will use oil instead of coal this year. The number would be larger but for the fact that the plantations had made their contracts for coal for the season before the full value of oil was shown. It is probable that by next season all the sugar plantations in Louisiana will be using oil.

## ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kikapoo Indian Salve acts—just as Nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kikapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men migrated to the Pale West. These healed millions ago, and they act the same today. Hobbes Drug Co., Agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedy.

# SUGAR

According to Willett & Gray of New York, the accepted authority of the United States upon all sugar statistics, the total amount of sugar of all kinds consumed in the United States for the year 1900 was 2,219,547 tons, or an average of 2.2 pounds for each person. According to the same authority the total production of sugar within the United States for the same year was 222,136 tons. Of this amount only 2,736 tons were the product of beets.

This indicates that 1,997,411 tons were grown in other countries, and paid a tariff upon being imported into this country.

A country that can consume its entire product of anything which it can grow or manufacture in unlimited quantities as cheaply as any other country, is considered extremely fortunate, and those who are engaged in that special industry have a natural advantage in cost of transportation, to say nothing of whatever protective tariff may exist for the benefit of domestic producers.

Here, then, we have a margin of nearly two million tons of sugar actually consumed by our own people, as a home market, before we shall come into competition with other sugar-growing countries. If, for the sake of admitting all that is liable to offset this, we mention that during 1900 there were imported from the Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, 312,330 tons, and that it is probable that this Government will be forced to admit, duty free, hereafter, the product of those islands, this will still leave a prospective deficit of 1,685,081 tons.

Now if the best sugar factories in the United States only produced 32,728 tons of sugar in 1900, and they should continue at the same rate hereafter, and other factories of like size and similar success should be added, until the home market alone was supplied, it would appear that about seven hundred additional factories would be required.

It will also prove true, probably, that the sugar output of the new tropical colonies will somewhat increase in the near future, but this will be offset by the increased consumption, per capita, and t

In the general conclusions, let it be remembered that in 1890 the total sugar consumption of the United States was only 1,674,377 tons, while, as stated above in this article, the consumption for 1900 had reached 2,219,547 tons, a growth in the home market demand of 745,170 tons, or more than twice the aggregate output of Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii for the year 1900. So that these capitalists and beet growers who have noticed the recent developments in beet sugar circles may calm their fears and devote themselves more profitably to the extension of the industry. When this country can produce somewhere near what it consumes, then it will be in order to proceed with more caution. In the meantime there should be hundreds of new factories planned and put into operation in Colorado and the adjoining territory.—The Sugar Beet.

## FOREIGN REFINED SUGAR CHECKS HIGHER PRICES.

According to the New York Journal of Commerce, lower Wall street seems to have come to the conclusion that foreign refined sugar is a much more important factor in local wholesale grocery circles than has heretofore been generally believed. When the Treasury Department decided to assess the countervailing duty on Russian sugars, which were becoming quite a feature in imports, it was by many supposed that the foreign competition was at an end. Such, however, has not proved the case; and there have recently been quite free offerings of Dutch and Austrian sugars at the following named prices:

Five-pound packages extra fine Dutch granulated, 30 per case, 5.40c; Dutch extra fine granulated, double 100-lb. muslin-lined bags, 5.27c; Dutch fine, do do, 5.34c; Austrian Lion fine, do do, 5.11c; Austrian extra fine, do do, 5.34c; Austrian Crown, do do, 5.11c.

Statistics of imports show that the imports of refined sugar since January have amounted to nearly 10,000 tons, comparing with less than 500 tons during the corresponding period last year. The import movement became quite active during the closing months of 1900, the year imports of refined amounted to 17,515 tons, against 1,455 tons in 1899. This does not, however, represent the full measure of the influence of the foreign sugars in this market, as it appears that the sugar trust has been giving special terms for American sugars to importers of foreign sugars, so that the latter could supply their customers with the American article instead of buying foreign supplies. Recent complaints have, however, been received by the trust from wholesale grocers that the importers are underselling the grocers, and the matter was laid before Mr. Havemeyer when he returned from Europe. Mr. Havemeyer took immediate action, it is said, and practically shut one of the offenders off from supplies of the American refined product. It is understood that Arbuckle Brothers and the National Refining Company opposed the plan of the American Sugar Refining Company in selling sugar to the importers at less than the regular market rates.

## EARL RUSSELL CHARGED WITH A BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE

LONDON, June 17.—Earl Russell was arrested today on a charge of having contracted a bigamous marriage in the United States. The Earl was met at the railway station, on his arrival from the country, by detectives with a warrant, and was taken to the Bow street Police Court, where he was formally charged. The prisoner appeared to be quite unconcerned.

While Earl Russell awaited in the ante-room the summons to appear before the magistrate, the woman whom he married in America, joined him. When the case was called, a representative of the public prosecutor said the prisoner was charged with feloniously marrying Mrs. Mollie Somerville, daughter of the late George C. Cook of Comberland, Scotland.

The prosecution proceeded to outline the Earl's marriage to Mabel Scott (the first Countess), the separation, his subsequent appearance from England with a neighbor, Mrs. Somerville, and the discovery that he and Mrs. Somerville were together at Reno, Nev. On April 14, 1899 Earl Russell obtained a license to marry Mollie Cook, otherwise Mrs. Somerville, in Nevada, and a judge performed the ceremony April 15th.

The counsel for the Earl pointed out that the prosecution omitted mention of the divorce proceedings instituted by his lordship in America. The Earl was remanded in £2,000 bail.

In the event of a conviction the case will be taken to the House of Lords, as Earl Russell is entitled to a trial by his peers.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A cable to

the Tribune from London says: The Earl Russell case, which has been worked up with secrecy in America by an English solicitor, presents many anomalies and complexities. Russell and Mrs. Somerville were in the same position, each having married in England, divorced in Nevada and then married there. The defense will naturally be that the divorce was obtained under the Nevada law, and that he was free to marry again. The work done by the solicitor in America was not disclosed today with the single exception that Judge Currier, who performed the marriage ceremony, was announced as a witness. It is suspected, however, that evidence will be produced relating to the divorce obtained by Russell in Nevada, and an attempt will be made to invalidate it on the ground of irregularities.

If the case actually reaches the Upper House of Parliament on a question of privilege, this bigamy trial in its broadest aspects brings up the whole question of the validity of American divorces when Englishmen cross the Atlantic for the purpose of evading the English law and return with American decrees as their ground of defense. It is evident that the prosecution has prepared itself for a hard fight, and that it has obtained possession of all the facts respecting Russell's marriage and divorce in Nevada, and also full information concerning the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the subject.

Judge Currier has nothing to say respecting the Russell case, in which he will be an important witness. He is a bright and jovial American lawyer.

## FROM HONOLULU TO BOSTON IN LESS THAN TEN DAYS

It would have paralyzed the old missionaries who spent so many long months on the route from Boston to Honolulu to have heard a sane man predict that the journey would ever be made in less than ten days, yet here is the evidence, in a telegram from Walter C. Weedon:

Boston, Mass., June 18, 1901.  
Reached Boston nine days twenty-three hours, Honolulu time well.  
Convention a grand success.  
WALTER C. WEEDON

No Drawbacks for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Insular cases, has held that no drawback can be allowed on merchandise shipped to the Hawaiian Islands after July 1, 1898, these islands having ceased to be a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws under the joint resolution of Congress, annexing the islands to the United States, approved on that date.

# BAD COMPLEXIONS

## Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXON LITH, Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," Free. FOTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

# MANUFACTURER SHOE COMPANY

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
NIPPON MARU	JULY 3	HONGKONG MARU	JUN 28
PERU	JULY 10	CHINA	JULY 1
COPTIC	JULY 19	DORIC	JULY 12
AMERICA MARU	JULY 26	NIPPON MARU	JULY 25
PERU	AUG. 3	PERU	AUG. 6
GABLIC	AUG. 12	COPTIC	AUG. 15
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23
CHINA	AUG. 27	PERU	AUG. 26
DORIC	SEPT. 3	GABLIC	SEPT. 1
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 10	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 13
PERU	SEPT. 17	CHINA	SEPT. 20

## H Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

### General Shipping

The steamer Karamania (Br.), owners, etc., were awarded recently the sum of \$4,100 for towing the steamer Dona Amelia (Port), into Lisbon, in December last. The Dona Amelia was on the voyage from New York to Lisbon and had broken her shaft. The Karamania took her in tow on November and reached port with her on December 24, after towing her a distance of 282 miles.

It is reported that a company with a capital of at least \$3,000,000 is being organized in Philadelphia to build another shipbuilding plant on the Delaware river. The promoters of the company claim that \$2,500,000 has already been subscribed, and they have optioned a plot of ground at Chester, Pa., where it is proposed to erect the plant.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd, have received the following cable from Cherbourg:

"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse passed Sandy Hook light-vessel at 12.42 p. m. Tuesday, May 25th, arrived at Cherbourg Breakwater at 12.03 p. m. today, Monday, June 3d. Time, 113 hours, 31 minutes. Distance, 1,196 miles; average, 23 miles per hour. Daily runs, May 25th, 47 miles (smooth sea); May 26th, 52 miles (moderate weather); May 27th, 53 miles (moderate weather); June 1st, 57 miles (moderate weather); June 2d, 54 miles (moderate weather); June 3d, 55 miles (smooth). The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company's new steamer Monterey, recently launched at Cramp's shipyard, returned to Philadelphia on June 1st, after an unusually successful speed trial off the Breakwater. The maximum speed developed by her was 18.47 knots. As the Monterey is to carry mail, she is built under Government requirements. The new ship is 341 feet long between perpendiculars, her beam is 47 feet 6 inches, draft 20 feet and displacement 6,325 tons. She has vertical inverted triple expansion engines, the cylinders of which are 23½, 29 and 65 inches respectively, with 42-inch stroke. She is fitted with four Scotch boilers. Her net tonnage is 4,702. It is expected that she will be on the line within a month, to ply between New York, Havana and Mexican ports. Accommodations are provided for 112 first-class, 60 second-class and 45 steerage passengers. Electric lighting is used throughout, 530 lights being distributed through the ship.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The J. R. Sickles Saddlery Company's plant, a 4-story building on the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Washington avenues, was destroyed by fire which broke out at 3 o'clock this morning. The fire was preceded by an explosion. Fire Chief Spring estimates the damage to the Sickles plant at \$200,000 to \$250,000. The damage to the building, and to the Reynolds Carriage Company at \$20,000. The damage to the Lumber Pharmacy Company is estimated at \$50,000.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 25.  
Am. sp. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, 51 days from New York with coal.  
O. S. & Sierra, Houliette, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago.  
Wednesday, June 26.  
O. S. & Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, June 25.  
Am. bkt. Bonita, Bowers, 13 days from San Francisco.

Thursday, June 27.  
Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Hanson, 14 days from San Francisco.  
I. L. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Honolulu.

## MAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 25.  
W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.  
W. stmr. Lohua, Dower, for Maui and Honolulu.  
W. stmr. Mokoli, Napala, for Maui and Honolulu.  
W. stmr. Golden Gate, Mason, for Kailua.  
I. L. stmr. Iwalei, Green, for Maui.  
I. L. stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kailua.  
I. L. stmr. James Makoe, Tullitt, for Kailua.  
I. L. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kailua, Malakoa, Kona and Kau.  
Am. sp. Wm. H. Smith, Colley, for the South.  
Wednesday, June 26.  
O. S. & Sierra, Houliette, for San Francisco.  
Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco.  
Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Weedon, for San Francisco.  
Am. bkt. J. C. Pfuger, Potter, for San Francisco.  
Am. bkt. Reaper, Saltske, for the South.  
Am. bkt. Wm. Bowden, Pjarem, for the South.  
I. L. stmr. Norea, Wyman, for Kailua.  
Thursday, June 27.  
O. S. & Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies; — A. M.  
Friday, June 28.  
O. S. & Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies.  
W. stmr. Helena, Nicholson, for Awahe, Faahau and Oahu.  
I. L. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Awahe.  
Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco.

## BUILDING ACTIVE IN CHINATOWN

The purification of old Chinatown by fire was a costly experiment to the Government of the Territory, but that the results were for the good of Honolulu is readily seen in the active building operations which are going on in the district and in the character of the structures which are being reared to replace the ramshackle affairs which menaced health and life and property up to January 20 of last year.

On every street in the district the saw, hammer and trowel are busy from morning until night. Gangs of workmen are bustling and the air is abounding in the sound of the saw. By the end of October if all present building plans are carried out the "burned district" will have been almost entirely rebuilt and the business of the Orientals once more resumed on a much larger scale.

King street is feeling the effects of the new building activity and although the structures are not more than two stories in height in any instance, yet the store interiors are neat and well finished. The Mendocina brick buildings which will occupy the larger portion of two whole squares, are in the last stages of construction and more than fifty stores will be added. The extension of Kukulahiwa street has been beneficial to a large parcel of what was formerly idle land and stores are being built along this new thoroughfare.

On River street the work of rebuilding is going along with more or less activity. Mamake street, as far as the ruins of the old China fire station, is lined with substantial-looking structures. Lower Balaclava street has also a few buildings. The larger number are frame buildings, with a fair sprinkling of brick structures. A stone building is now being erected on King street near the river.

## WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy. The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, whole sale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Manhattan and Long Islands are to be connected by an underground railway tunnel.

It is estimated \$125,000,000 in dividends will be paid out in New York on and after July 1.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

June 15 No. 978—Geo. P. Castle and wife to Chas. M. Cooke, Ltd.; portion Grant 4, Laimi, Nuuanu valley, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.  
No. 977—Geo. P. Carsey to Samuel H. Davis; R. P. 1173, Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$3,000.  
No. 974—C. K. Al and wife to William Mutch; ap. 2, R. P. 1610, lot 36, Kilauea, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5,700.  
No. 975—Mrs. Kapika to Lam Wo Sing; R. P. 752, lot 1417, Waihi, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$50.  
June 17 No. 975—Hooplaui and wife to D. Kaul; R. P. 2889, lot 5024B, Niihau, Wailua, Molokai. Consideration \$35.  
No. 976—Heir Kahulala and husband to J. Kalona; piece land, Hauhaui, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$350.  
No. 978—Territory of Hawaii, by Act. Gov., to E. S. Cunha; lot A, Maunakea street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.  
No. 979—M. Madeiros and wife to J. C. Rita; portion R. P. 638, lot 259, Maunali, Kaula, Kauai. Consideration \$400.  
No. 977—Chas. S. Denky and wife to Geo. P. Castle; lot 22A, Pacific Heights subdivision, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.  
No. 979—W. C. Achi and wife to J. D. McInerney; lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 3, Kaula tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,100.  
No. 980—Kaholohi children, by gdn., to Keo Pali; R. P. 1233, Kanaloa, Honolulu, Maui. Consideration \$40.  
June 18 No. 980—Jos. Andrade and wife to G. A. Schuman; piece land, Kaula, Kaula, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,500.  
No. 981—Peter Manuel and wife to L. L. McCandless; one-fourth interest in portion R. P. 1647, lot 556 and A. P. 15, lot 549, corner Nuuanu and Pauahi streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.  
No. 982—Joe Andrade and wife to Anna Macario; portion part 2, section 2, R. P. 3588, lot 2887, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.  
No. 981—W. Chamberlain and wife to W. E. Wall; portion No. 2, R. P. 1941, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5,000 and mortgage \$3,000.  
No. 981—W. W. Chamberlain to W. E. Wall; lot 5, block 10, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,600.  
No. 982—G. N. Wilcox to N. Opunui et al.; ap. 1, R. P. 4160, lot 9010, Kapaolu, Puna, Hawaii. Ext. D.  
No. 982—C. Komomua and wife to W. O. Smith, tr.; three pieces land, Makapala, Kaula, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.  
June 18 No. 983—J. H. Schnack to W. Thurlitt; lot 6, block C, Nuuanu valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$350.  
June 20 No. 984—L. Kasonui to J. K. Aloha et al.; R. P. 8104, Pukui, Hana, Maui. Consideration \$1.  
No. 985—S. Kahakamila and wife to G. Gomes; ten acres in hui land, Ulumalu, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$100.  
No. 985—Palolo Land and Imp. Co., Ltd., to S. de Orellana; portion lot 14, block 203, Palolo valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$150.  
No. 986—C. C. Allen and husband to Maui R. & S. Co., Ltd.; portion Grant 711E, Kaupakaula, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$1.  
No. 987—J. H. Kunewa to Geo. Hoy; portion R. P. 8317, lot 217, Kaula, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,800.

List of deeds filed for record June 25, 1901.  
First Party. Second Party. Class.  
C. K. C. Rooke—Adm. est. J. W. D. Lots. D  
D. Nakooka—K. Kamakawiole. D  
Kukulahiwa—C. M. Kamakawiole. D  
J. P. Mendocina—United Chinese Society. D  
D. N. Kaumahanua—Geo. N. Wilcox. D

List of deeds filed for record June 26, 1901.  
First Party. Second Party. Class.  
Peters & Polke—Kailua. D  
W. C. Achi—M. Macdonald. D  
M. S. Perry and wife—Mrs. M. D. Judgensen. D  
H. E. Wright and husband—H. D. Lachman. D

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and in pursuance of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, on the 19th day of June, 1901, in the estate of J. W. LOTA, deceased, of Hanalei, Kauai, undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Thursday, August 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the courthouse at Hanalei, Kauai, all the right, title and interest of the said estate of J. W. LOTA, in and to the following described parcels of land, situated at said Hanalei, and being portions of Royal Patent No. 9461, L. C. A. No. 597:

LOT No. 1.  
Begin on the government road near the northwest corner of the Kawaiulu kuleana and run thence mag. N. 24° 30' E. 309 feet along government road;  
N. 61° 00' E. 156 feet to bottles buried thus—  
N. 56° 00' E. 42 feet to bottles buried thus—  
S. 56° 00' E. 100 feet along Kealake kuleana;  
S. 56° 00' E. 41 feet;  
S. 20° 00' E. 355 feet to beginning of hui fence;  
S. 74° 00' W. 169 feet along Hekekiia;  
S. 40° 00' W. 141 feet to hui fence and to the north-east corner of Kawaiulu kuleana;  
S. 85° 30' W. 295 feet to beginning; Containing 4.3 acres.

LOT No. 2.  
Begin at the northeast corner of this lot and of a hui fence and run thence mag. N. 49° 00' E. 497 feet to edge of government road;  
S. 52° 00' E. 592 feet along government road;  
S. 56° 00' E. 100 feet along Kealake kuleana;  
S. 56° 00' E. 41 feet;  
S. 20° 00' E. 355 feet to beginning of hui fence;  
S. 74° 00' W. 169 feet along Hekekiia;  
S. 40° 00' W. 141 feet to hui fence and to the north-east corner of Kawaiulu kuleana;  
S. 85° 30' W. 295 feet to beginning; Containing 2.6 acres.

Deeds at expense of purchaser, and sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.  
Dated at Hanalei, Kauai, June 22, 1901.  
Administrator of the Estate of J. W. LOTA, Deceased.  
J. W. SMITH.  
June 28, July 5, 12, 19.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## SPORTS OF THE WORLD

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Herald says: It is now confidently settled that Nash Turner will ride Bonniert in the American Derby at Washington Park on Saturday. The Parader will leave today for Chicago, and will be ridden in the big race by Piggett. The colt worked a mile and a half, with Piggett up, at Sheepshead Bay Wednesday morning in 2:31.5. If Oatlander goes Spencer will ride him, otherwise he will be on Beau Gallant.

AMONG THE PUGILISTS.  
NEW YORK, June 20.—Billy Madden, manager of Gus Rubin, declared that he has waited long enough on Jeffries, and if the Californian does not agree to a match at a very early date he will claim the world's championship for the Akron giant. He will then, he says, arrange a fight with the next best man, and will let Jeffries go. Madden says that he has done everything possible to get a definite answer from the champion to his numerous propositions, but he has been practically ignored. More than a year has elapsed since Jeffries defeated Corbett, and Madden thinks it about time he entered the ring again.

## THE UGANDA WILDS.

Apes Men and Tame Zebras and Antelopes Found.

LONDON, June 17.—Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, special commissioner for the Uganda protectorate, has returned to London after an absence of two years. He brings stories of Uganda rivaling Henry M. Stanley's description of Darkest Africa. Sir Harry relates that the country surrounding Mount Elgon is totally depopulated as a result of tribal wars, and is consequently marvellously stocked with big game that are as tame as English park deer. Zebras and antelopes can be approached to within ten yards, and there is no sport in killing them. Elephants and rhinoceros are also abundant, and, according to Sir Harry, lions in Uganda are too busy eating hartbeest to notice a passing caravan. The prehistoric giraffe has been discovered in this country by the commissioner, who proposes to maintain the region referred to as a national park. He photographed a race of apes in the Congo forest differing entirely from Stanley's pygmies, and secured phonograph records of their language and music. He says that twelve varieties of rubber trees are found in this country in inexhaustible supply.

## Beats Her Own Record.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland arrived at Plymouth, Eng., on her 19th at 8:15 a. m., having been on her own record. She covered 3,082 miles in five days, eleven hours and fifty-one minutes, at an average speed of 23.38 against 23.36, her best previous record. Her daily runs were 449, 540, 542, 542, 549 and 480 knots, none of which equalled previous best day's runs. Her best previous day's run, made in August, 1900, was 552 knots. Captain Albers, her commander, said that he had never stated that his vessel would cover the distance inside of five days. No special effort to attain high speed was made.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The wooden side-wheeler Northfield, which has been in the service of the Staten Island Ferry Company for the past thirty-eight years, was rammed tonight by the steel propeller Mauch Chunk, used as a ferryboat by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The collision occurred just off Whitehall street, and in less than twenty minutes afterward the Northfield's passengers were crowded with passengers, sank at the outer end of the Cornish line pier, in the East river. The Mauch Chunk, which was badly damaged, landed the two dozen passengers who were aboard of her. Over a hundred of the passengers of the sunken Northfield were dragged out of the water by people along shore and the crews of the fleet of river tugs, which promptly responded to the ferry company's call for help. A few of the Northfield's passengers were hurt in the accident, and the police believe that some lives were lost.

## Spain and England.

MADRID, June 18.—The Diario de la Marina, a service organ, in an alarmist article sees in the Gibraltar agitation a menace by Great Britain against the integrity of Spain. The newspaper urges the reconstruction of the Spanish army and navy as the only means to ward off the threatened blow. The article concludes with these words: "Let us abandon the peace budget, for we must be in readiness for war."

## Bringing Were Porto Ricans.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 15.—The American steamer Californian, which sailed today for New Orleans, carried 700 Porto Rican emigrants on their way to Hawaii.

An order has been issued by the Treasury Department permitting the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to carry unappraised merchandise between San Francisco and Honolulu, a privilege heretofore enjoyed by the Oceanic Steamship Company.

## CAPSIZING OF A TRANSPORT

NEW YORK, June 14.—The United States transport Ingalls tipped over in the dry dock in Erie basin this afternoon, where she was awaiting repairs. One life was lost and twenty-five or more men were seriously injured. The top hamper of the transport was pretty thoroughly smashed up, and it will take several months to put her in serviceable shape again. The accident was caused by the careless adjustment of the huge blocks under the ship and by recklessness in attempting to adjust the shoring timbers along the sides.

A hundred or more workmen, carpenters, seamen and painters, were at work inside and outside of the Ingalls when the accident happened. The carpenters, thirty-five in number, were inside the hull. There were seventy-five painters and seamen hanging over the sides in swinging scaffolds. The first warning was the snapping of one of the starboard shoring timbers amidships. The report was like that of a small cannon. As she settled over, other shoring timbers snapped one after another, and the workmen began to shout and scream in terror.

A police squad soon arrived and began a search for the dead and injured. Martin Anderson, painter, was crushed to death. It is believed no others were killed. As the vessel went over, her smokestack tore down through the side of the dock. Her side crushed the pump machinery so that it was impossible to work it, and jammed the gate so hard as to render fruitless the desperate efforts by some men to close it in the face of the incoming water. The mechanism was destroyed, and the men, after their attempt to shut the gate, had to beat a hasty retreat.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Senate began the third reading of the salary bill yesterday morning. The number of salaries changed back to the figures originally suggested by the Governor was surprising. The heads of all departments were given \$9,000, according to the suggestion of Senator Kalaupokalani. The second-grade of officers, such as the high sheriff, will be paid the uniform salary of \$6,000.

The day's work was absolutely devoid of anything of interest. Many long and often warm discussions were indulged in, and at times the debates would take on a personal nature. No blood was shed, however, and when the Senate adjourned for the day no one found it necessary to engage the services of an ambulance.

When the Senate met this morning Grabbe introduced the following resolution, in behalf of Frederick Harrison: The petition of the undersigned, Frederick Harrison of Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioner has for the last twenty-one (21) years carried on the business of contractor and builder in the Hawaiian Islands;

That on and between the 15th and 15th days of January, 1900, he was instructed by the president of the Board of Health to prepare several rooms in the block in Honolulu bounded by King, Alakea, Richards and Merchant streets for the fumigation of the goods and furniture in the several houses and stores in the said block, preparatory to removal;

That on such instructions he moved all the goods and furniture in such block into such fumigation rooms and after fumigation and inspection by the proper officer of the Board of Health, he moved the same goods and furniture to the place provided for same by the said board in Printers' Lane, Honolulu.

That your petitioner furnished his bill of charges for the performance of the said work to the Board of Health, a copy of which bill is hereto annexed;

That the said bill was referred for consideration to the committee of public health of this honorable house;

That through some neglect or oversight your petitioner was not given an opportunity of explaining the said bill to the said committee, and that the committee thereon, not understanding the nature of the claim, advised that it be not included in the appropriation bill, and it was therefore omitted from such bill.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he be allowed by this honorable house to be heard regarding his said claim and to give reasons why a sum should be appropriated for its payment.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.  
Immediately following this the salary bill was taken up, and was read for the third time. The instrument was not finished when 4 o'clock came. It will probably be finished today.

The figures agreed upon are as follows. These are the ones that will, in all likelihood, be incorporated in the bill when it is accepted after its third reading. Some minor changes may be made, but, if any, they will be insignificant.

The House met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but owing to the fact that the typewritten copies of the expense bill were not quite finished, an adjournment was taken until this morning at the hour of 10.

## Clearing the Odds and Ends.

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the "largest month's business we ever did." We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTTWAISTS—50c.  
Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price .....50c  
LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.  
White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt. ....10c  
By mail add 5c each extra for postage.  
FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.  
Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary.....50c  
Postage prepaid.

## WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, LTD. HONOLULU, H. I.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE TAXPAYERS OF THIS TERRITORY are hereby notified that returns showing the amount of incomes derived during the year next preceding the first day of July, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide a Tax on Incomes," approved the 30th day of April, 1901, should be rendered to the Assessor or Deputy Assessor of the district in which the person or corporation making the return resides or does business, between the first and thirty-first days of July, 1901.

Returns are required as follows:  
1. Of all persons of lawful age having an income of six hundred (\$600) dollars or more.  
2. Of all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all corporations and persons acting in a fiduciary capacity.  
3. Of all corporations other than those conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal societies, and excepting insurance companies, taxed on a percentage of the premiums.  
For the purpose of receiving such returns the tax offices in the several districts will be open during regular business hours during the month.

Return blanks may be had on application at the several tax offices.

JONATHAN SHAW,  
Assessor of Oahu.  
W. T. ROBINSON,  
Assessor of Maui.  
N. C. WILFONG,  
Assessor of Hawaii.  
J. K. FARLEY,  
Assessor of Kauai.  
Approved: WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer.  
Honolulu, June 27, 1901. 2293

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.  
Honolulu, June 27, 1901.  
June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, AUG. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Honolulu, June 22, 1901.  
Hawaii.

Treasurer's Office, Territory of Hawaii.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following appointments have been made for the Territory of Hawaii:

Board of Medical Examiners—  
WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, M.D.,  
GEORGE P. ANDREWS, M.D.,  
JAMES T. WAYSON, M.D.,  
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,  
2293 Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Treasurer's Office, Territory of Hawaii.  
Honolulu, June 22, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following appointments have been made for the Territory of Hawaii:

Board of Dental Examiners—  
M. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.,  
GEORGE H. HUDDY, D.D.S.,  
WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, M.D.,  
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,  
2293 Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

## NOTICE

A PARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN formed on the 1st day of June, 1901, by and between Hee Yee Hing Tong, Hee Cho, Hee Ching Shee, Quong Ming, Kan Sun, and Chang Yap Shee, doing business under the firm name of Yun Wo Company, at Smith street, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. The nature of the business is the building and doing general real estate business. Honolulu, June 24, 1901.

HEE YEE HING TONG,  
HEE CHO,  
HEE CHING SHEE,  
QUONG MING,  
KAN SUN,  
CHANG YAP SHEE,  
2293—June 28, July 5, 12, 19.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a mortgage made and delivered by Miriam Peleli Amala and Sam Amala, her husband, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, to William C. Achi, at the same place, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock p. m., in Liber 204, on pages 222-224.

Notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee, William C. Achi, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a condition broken therein, to wit, the non-payment of interest, and that he gives notice in this notice, that on the 5th day of June, 1901, the mortgagee exercising the option contained in said mortgage declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage, both principal and interest, to be due, and demanded payment thereof, which demand said mortgagors were unable to comply with; and further notice is hereby given that because of said breach of condition of said mortgage said William C. Achi, the mortgagee named in said mortgage, will, after the expiration of three weeks from this date, advertise the property described in said mortgage and also hereinafter described in this notice, for sale, and will cause the same to be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, by said James F. Morgan, on Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1901, at 11 o'clock noon of that day (except the eighth piece thereof) to the highest bidder for cash, to be at the expense of the purchaser.

The property described in said mortgage and that will be advertised for sale and sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All of the undivided one-sixth interest of said mortgage, Miriam Peleli Amala, in the following premises:  
(1) Land at Kaula, Nuuanu, described in R. P. 314, L. C. Award 1478; to 12716, containing an area of one acre and ninety-nine centims;  
(2) Land situated at Printers' Lane, described in R. P. 6593, L. C. Award 208B, to Kamaile, containing an area of 608 fathoms and 2 square feet;  
(3) Land situated at Printers' Lane, described in R. P. 656, L. C. Award 2238, to Kalaheana, containing an area of 1-20-100 acres;  
(4) Land situated at Kaula, Waihi, described in R. P. 633, L. C. Award 1424; to Kaula, containing an area of 12-100 acres;  
(5) Land situated at Kaula, Waihi, described in R. P. 633, L. C. Award 1424; to Hepe no Pahau, containing an area of 24-100 acres;  
(6) Land situated at Kaula, Waihi, described in R. P. 633, L. C. Award 1424; to Hepe no Pahau, containing an area of 24-100 acres;  
(7) Land situated at Kaula, Waihi, described in R. P. 633, L. C. Award 1424; to Hepe no Pahau, containing an area of 24-100 acres;  
(8) Parcel 8, described in mortgage, will not be sold.  
(9) All of the right, title and interest of said mortgagee in the real and personal property of Achi, deceased, the grandmother of said mortgagee, Miriam Peleli Amala.

WILLIAM C. ACHI,  
Mortgagee.

HATCH & SILLIMAN,  
Attorneys for Mortgagee.  
Honolulu, June 7, 1901.  
2287—June 7, 14, 21, 28, 25.

## NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situated in Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunamulua, Holualoa and Kapuahu.

J. A. MAGUIRE,  
Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901.  
2289—June 11, 14, 15, 18.

## MRS. REIST ARRESTED.

Charged With Having Allowed Pools to Be Sold at Her House.

As a culmination to the testimony brought out in the alleged conspiracy case of Prince David Kawananakoa against W. H. Cunningham and J. A. Morgan, wherein it was stated that the pools for the June 11th races were sold at the bathhouse of Mrs. Reist, the proprietor was arrested for violating section 286 of the penal laws, which reads:  
"Every person who lets or permits to be used any building or vessel, or any portion thereof, knowing that it is to be used for setting up, managing or drawing any lottery, or for the purpose of selling or disposing of lottery tickets, chance, share of interest in or depending upon the event of any lottery, or who knowingly permits any game or games prohibited by sections 287 to 298 to be played, conducted or dealt in any building or vessel owned or rented by such person in whole or in part is guilty of a misdemeanor." Bail was set at \$100, which was promptly furnished by Prince David. It is understood the amount is being raised pro rata among those who were present during the sale of pools, which will be refunded to Prince David. The case is on the docket for this morning.